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VOL. XX NO. 55

BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1932.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

GOVERNMENT REFUSE C. J. HALL TO MERCHANTS

Executive Engineer Says No Politics Allowed

CONVENERS FACED WITH REFUSAL EVERYWHERE

"CHRONICLE SPECIAL".

"No politics please!" This is the tone of the reply received by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber from the Executive Engineer of the P. W. D., intimating that the Sir C. J. Hall cannot be lent for the purpose of the meeting convened by the Committee to protest against the Ordinances, and to demand the release of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Secretary of the Committee then approached the authorities of the Share Bazar and requested them to allow the meeting to be held in the Central Hall or on the terrace of the Stock Exchange Building, but the authorities expressed their unwillingness to lend the Hall for the purpose.

The meeting has already been reported to be fixed for Tuesday March 8 and the Committee has not yet got a suitable place which will accommodate a representative gathering of the mercantile

community of Bombay.

ALL REFUSE.

The Committee, it appears, also tried to hire some theatre in Fort, but the latter replied that they could not allow the use of their premises for such a meeting.

URGENT MEETING CALLED.

Faced with these difficulties the Secretary has called an urgent meeting of the Committee to-day (Saturday) to fix up finally the venue of the meeting.

If no public Hall is available, it is understood, the meeting will be held in the Chamber premises itself.

"NO ONE HAS RIGHT TO DRIVE PATHANS TO FOLLOW THE WRONG LEAD OF THE CONGRESS"

Shaukat Narrates His Experiences Of Frontier Visit

PESHAWAR, March 4. Maulana Shaukat Ali left to-day for the Frontier. He is going to attend a meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian Muslim Conference to be held on March 6. Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press the Maulana said:— "I am very glad I came to the Frontier even for the few days I could spare. I have received nothing but hospitality and kindness from my Muslim brethren and co-workers. I was informed that the Congress supporters are publishing in Muslim press all kinds of wild things about my reception and movements in the Frontier. Those amused me but cannot stop me and my friends from doing the work before us."

GUEST OF AFRIDIS.

I have received very useful first-hand knowledge of events and affairs in this predominantly Muslim Province. I visited Charsadda in Umanzal, where I was the guest of the Afghan "Jirga" and people. I am sorry that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was not there when I called at his house. I visited Azad Islamia School which is affiliated to the Jamul-ul-Millia of Delhi. I also visited Nowshera, Mardah, Jamrud, Kohat and Khayuri. Afridis and Mohmands assured me of their full confidence in the Khilafat Committee and also that they in future would not listen to anybody's advice except Khilafat Committee's.

SEES THE NEW GOVERNOR. "I also saw Sir Ralph Griffith, new Governor of the Frontier, and as a result of my conversations, I have every hope that he will do his utmost to bring about an honourable settlement between the people and Government."

OUR WORK HAS BORNE FRUIT. I would like to declare that the Muslims of India have worked steadily and persistently for the grant of fullest reforms for the Frontier and now our efforts have borne fruit. Some mischief makers are trying to create dissension between Frontier Muslims and the rest of India by insinuating that the latter did not care for their brothers of the Frontier. It is a lie and as proof of this I give only one instance that will suffice. My brother, the late Maulana Mohammad Ali, died due to exertion in drafting his letter to the Prime Minister regarding Muslims' claims in which he strongly advocated the claims of the Frontier Muslims.

"WRONG LEAD OF CONGRESS." Further, eight hours before he got a stroke of paralysis and was

rendered unconscious, he spent two hours discussing with Sir Abdul Qayum, while lying on his bed in Hyde Park Hotel, the affairs of the Frontier Province and no one has a right to manufacture this lie to drive the brave Pathans to follow the wrong lead by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress."

The Maulana concluded, "I have received invitations from all Frontier districts and when going to Afghanistan at the end of April, I hope to spend a fortnight in the Province and the border to know fully all the brave inhabitants of this beautiful land. My Khilafat workers here are going to organise work on a proper basis so that there may be no room left in future for mischief." While at Kohat the Maulana was entertained to tea by Afridis at the Kohat Pass.—A.P.

KASTURBA GANDHI LEAVES POONA

POONA, Mar. 4. Mrs. Gandhi is reported to have left Poona by the afternoon Express yesterday.—A.P.

"YOUNG INDIA" EDITOR ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, March 4. The Editor of the cyclostyled "Young India" of Gandhiji after his Navjivan Press was sealed was arrested last evening and his residence was searched but nothing incriminating was found.—A.P.

RELEASED & INTERNED Prominent Poona Leaders

POONA, March 4. H. V. Tulpule, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, N. V. Gadgil, Secretary of the Youth League and two prominent Congress workers, L. B. Bhopalkar and G. N. Kanekar were released to-day on expiry of their terms of imprisonment. They were served with a notice from the District Magistrate, Poona, requiring the first who is the President of the District Local Board not to leave the District and the others to reside within the limits of Poona City and Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee, and not to leave them without his previous written permission.

All the four men have been ordered not to take part in civil disobedience movement in any manner for a period of one month.—A.P.

"WHAT IS BAD FOR INDIA IS BAD FOR MUSLIMS"

Sir Abdur Rahim Rebukes Communalists

INSIDE STORY OF THE STATUTORY RAILWAY BOARD

BACK-DOOR METHODS OF R. T. C. EXPOSED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 4.

Due to lack of co-ordination between the non-official parties, the Railway Budget grants totalling 105 crores was passed to-day after four days' discussion, with not a single pie cut, and only seven lakhs claimed by the Railway Board, being subjected to scrutiny.

Throughout the four days debate, the communal question was largely in the forefront, and Mr. Ranga Iyer's attempt to raise the debate to a constitutional level was given such a turn which he himself had to deplore.

TUSSELS WITH COMMUNALISTS.

Sir Harisingh Gour, Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. K. C. Neogy applied sufficient antidote to the counsels of reaction.

At one time, Sir Abdur Rahim had a tussle with Maulvi Shafi Daudi, A. H. Ghaznavi and Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy of the Central Muslim Group. They treated the leader of the Independents as not representing the Muslim community's view. Sir Abdur Rahim was cheered when at the top of his voice, he declared "What is bad for India, is bad for 73 million Muslims as well."

KABIRUDDIN IN FORM.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad sat to-day throughout suspicious, and critically interruptive. His own speech this morning, was an attack on Messrs. Benthall, Mody, whom he characterised in very severe language as "blood-suckers", and pleaded for sympathy towards third class passengers. On the whole, the House thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Kabiruddin's speech, but during the rest of the day, he indulged so many times in interruptions that the President gave him repeated warnings the last of which was "final".

HOUSE ENJOYS ASSEMBLY YESTER.

But in a very subdued voice, Mr. Kabiruddin queried "What is the practice in the House of Commons Sir?" Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's "order, order" completely silenced even the irrepressible Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad.

THOSE TWO MEN.

A communique of the Consultative Committee issued yesterday stated that two members of the Committee adhered to their opinion that the Constitution Act should contain provisions, embodying the principal recommendations of general Hammond who had suggested "inter alia" that Railway Finance should be effectively separated from general finances, and that full powers now exercised over rates and fares by the Railway Board should be transferred to an independent Tribunal. I understand that these two members are Mr. Benthall and Sir Akbar Hydari.

ASSEMBLY PASSES RAILWAY BUDGET

NEW DELHI, March 4. In the Legislative Assembly to-day, at question time, Sir H. S. Gour drew attention of the Government to a newspaper report and wanted to know if the Government intended to refer the Ordinances (against Civil Disobedience) to a Select Committee in a special session in June.

ORDINANCES AND ASSEMBLY.

Sir James Crerar said that the matter had not reached a stage, at which it was practicable to reach decision, for it was not possible for the Government to arrive at any conclusion so far in advance as to what measures if any would be necessary to meet the Civil Disobedience movement.

RAILWAY BOARD'S FUTURE.

Debate was resumed on Mr. Ranga Iyer's cut motion to discuss the future of the Railway Board and the constitutional aspect.

NO PARTY TO EXPLOITATION.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad said that the railways existed mainly on the incomes derived from the poor masses who paid 75 per cent of the total earnings. It was contractors and blood-suckers who were keen on drawing large dividends that came accidentally into prominence on the Committees and the Assembly, and began to tamper with what little power the masses had. He was surprised to find Mr. Ranga Iyer and Sir H. Gidney in the same cloak. He would not be party to the exploitation of the masses in the interests of a handful of selfish people. He questioned the authority of the Secretary of State to appoint a Brigadier-General to enquire into the working of Railways in various foreign countries, as preliminary to the creation of a Statutory Railway Board. When the British Parliament appointed the Simon Commission under an able British lawyer of the country, the Assembly and the various Provincial Councils raised a storm of protest, because its composition was all-British and some of the members had very little knowledge of India.

The President had to interrupt many times to warn the speaker against the irrelevance of the speaker's argument.

GOVT. WARNED.

Concluding, Mr. Ahmad warned Government against a great blunder which might cause the collapse of the whole architecture of Reform and it will be certainly not with the consent of the people.

RAILWAY POLICY EXPOSED.

Sir Abdur Rahim referred to General Hammond's proposal for a more complete separation of the Railway Finance from the general finances, for an independent rates tribunal and for safeguards of depreciation, reserve fund, interest charges, sinking fund and contributions to general revenue.

He said, "May I ask what is left for the Legislature to have control on the policy of the Railways, when every important question of policy is thus to be taken out of the Legislature's purview. Why should it be said in respect of Railways alone that the Legislature must not interfere with the day-to-day administration? Why should Railways be placed on a pedestal higher than the Government of India itself? Do you mean to say that this Assembly is expected to criticise the daily administration in the case of Railways? Does it do so now? Why discrimination in the case of Railways?"

(Continued on Page 10.)

LOTHIAN COMMITTEE TO BEGIN WORK FROM MONDAY

Eleven Day's Session In Bombay

The members of the Central Franchise Committee of the Round Table Conference are arriving in Bombay from Madras on Monday. They will immediately commence sessions jointly with the Provincial Committee in the Town Hall or the Council Hall (whichever is convenient) and record oral evidence. Marquis of Lothian is the Chairman of the Central Committee.

The Provincial Committee which has concluded its deliberations is reliably understood, has recommended separate electorates.

11 DAYS IN BOMBAY

The Committee will stay in Bombay from Monday March 7 to Friday March 18. The first six days will be devoted to the examination of witnesses from Bombay. Witnesses from the Central Provinces will come over to Bombay to give evidence and this will occupy the remaining period.

It appears that a large number of replies have been received to the questionnaire issued by the Central Committee and that 7 to 8 witnesses will be examined each day.

MR. THAKKAR INTERNED IN DOHAD

AHMEDABAD, March 4. Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, who was working among the British of Panchmahals has been served with a notice by the District Magistrate of Panchmahals not to leave the limits of Dohad Taluka and not to take part in the civil disobedience movement. In observance of "Gandhi Day" to-day there was to be picketing of gold shops in Manekchowk but the shops were closed since early morning.—A.P.

MALWAN MUNICIPALITY.

REFUSAL TO REMOVE FLAG FROM ITS OFFICES.

RATNAGIRI (By Mail), Mar. 3. The Malwan Municipal Board at its meeting held recently under the presidency of Mr. G. A. Gavkar considered "inter alia" a letter from the Sub-Inspector of Police, Malwan, requiring the Municipality to remove the Congress Flag flying over the Municipal offices.

Mr. Ajghokar pointed out that the tri-coloured flag in question was not a Congress Flag, but it was the flag of the nation.

Mr. Zantye said that from the letter of the Police Inspector, it appeared that the National Flag was not declared illegal. Further, though the Flag was hoisted by them several months back, and though the Collector of Ratnagiri had notice of it under Section 173 of the City Municipalities Act, no objection had been received from the Collector of Ratnagiri.

After a few more members had spoken on the subject, it was resolved by a majority that the police sub-inspector be informed that the flag flying on their offices was not a Congress flag but a national flag and as the latter was not declared illegal, it was not necessary to remove it.—A.P.

Peace Emissaries At Helsingfors

(SPECIAL CABLE). LONDON, March 4. Helsingfors.—Peace emissaries arrived to-day from the remnants of Lapua Army with a view to negotiations with the Government. It is not known yet whether the latter will consent to negotiate.—Reuter.

Amphibian War-Plane

(Special Cable). LONDON, Mar. 3. An amphibian war-plane capable of a non-stop flight of over 1000 miles, equipped both for fighting and for reconnaissance and capable of bombing dropping in salvoes has been constructed for the use of the Royal Air Force.

Patel To Leave For Vienna To-day

TEETH REMOVED UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE

Although weak in health, Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-Speaker of the Assembly has decided to leave for Vienna to-day (Saturday), by S.S. "Ranchi." His friends were busy on Friday, packing his kit and making preparations for his voyage.

Almost on the eve of his departure, Mr. Patel has found himself toothless. The doctors in the G. T. Hospital found that the false set of teeth which Mr. Patel was using needed to be replaced, and thought that the teeth were an impediment to his digestion. Mr. Patel agreed and removed the set of teeth.

DIET SHEET. The result was that Mr. Patel was served with the following diet: Fruits, toast and Ovaltine. Fruits, toasts and Ovaltine.

A nurse, who brought the evening meal was told by Mr. Patel, "You can have it yourself, Miss." A chest of medicine is an important item of the kit which Mr. Patel carries on his voyage, the other articles being:—

Three suit cases, a hold-all, a deck chair and a traveller's guide.

SIX WEEKS' STAY. Mr. Patel is going all alone and intends to stay in Vienna for at least six weeks. His future programme will depend on the advice of his physicians in Vienna.

Several of Mr. Patel's friends, including Dr. Purnushottam Patel, interviewed him in the Hospital on Friday. Mr. R. B. Lotvala who sought an interview was refused permission, although he attempted it more than once, during the course of the day.

Among those who saw Mr. Patel on Friday were: Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Mansukhlal Master of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and Mr. Patel's nephew.

ARMED TENSION IN SHANGHAI

China Prepared To Resist Further Japanese Advance

NO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Mar. 4. 10-37 a.m. Shanghai.—The situation is one of stalemate and armed tension prevails in consequence of the Foreign Minister's statement that he has informed Admiral Kelly that China will not accept four Japanese peace demands referred to the Chinese Government. Meanwhile, Mr. Soong, the Chinese Finance Minister, interviewed by Reuter, says that neither truce nor armistice exists and though the Chinese troops have been ordered to cease fire, they are ready to resist any further Japanese advance. No peace negotiations are proceeding locally.—Reuter.

INQUISITION SET UP IN BRITAIN

British Legion Protests Against Ruthless Economy Campaign

(SPECIAL CABLE). LONDON, March 4.

"The present zeal for economy has set up ruthless inquisition in which unemployed and disabled ex-Servicemen are involved," states a memorandum submitted to the Royal Commission on the Unemployment Insurance by the British Legion. It adds "the economic net is thrown so wide as to catch in its meshes even the disabled men and their pensioners." The plea follows the application of means test, by which an applicant for unemployment relief is closely interrogated as to the individual and family income.

The British Legion, which looks after the welfare of the ex-Servicemen, state that their unemployment insurance fund is nearly bankrupt, and many of their members will be thrown on the dole but request that their unemployed should be exempted from the means test.—Reuter.

Two Grand National Candidates Scratched

(SPECIAL CABLE). LONDON, March 4. "Drinyre" one of the most fancied Grand National candidates, who refused at the penultimate fence while leading last year and "Oxclose" are both lame and have been scratched from the Grand National.—Reuter.

SECOND TEST MATCH OPENS

New Zealand's Breezy Batting

SPRINGBOKS FITTING & BOWLING BELOW USUAL STANDARD

(SPECIAL CABLE). LONDON, Mar. 4.

Wellington.—The Second Test Match between New Zealand and South Africa opened here to-day. New Zealand won the toss and elected to bat. They gave a fine display of bright batting as an easy wicket, but the Springboks' leading and bowling were below the usual standard, all their bowlers sending down many loose balls.

Three wickets fell for 23 runs after lunch, but Vivian and Badcock's breezy sixth wicket partnership put on a hundred in 59 minutes. Vivian hoisted his individual century in 139 minutes, hitting hard and reaching the boundary no less than fourteen times. Badcock hit up 53 in 59 minutes including eight fours. Another partnership between Allcott and Crompt for ninth wicket realised 69 in three quarters of an hour. Crompt hit up his individual 51 in 57 minutes, remaining not-out. His breezy innings included two sixes and five fours. New Zealand in their first innings put together a total of 364. South Africa then went in and had made 78 for two at the close. The following are the detailed scores:

NEW ZEALAND.	
First Innings.	
Demyster c Vincent b McMillan	64
Wells b McMillan	8
Blunt 1-b-w b Quinn	25
Vivian c Dalton b McMillan	100
Roberts 1-b-w b Quinn	1
Page c Mitchell b Brown	7
Badcock c and b McMillan	53
Dickinson st Cameron b McMillan	2
Allcott c Dalton b Mitchell	26
Crompt not-out	51
James b Mitchell	11
Extras	14
Total	364

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Bell	16	1	47	0
Quinn	28	6	51	2
Brown	14	1	59	1
McMillan	9	2	125	3
Vincent	6	1	32	0
Christy	2	0	11	0
Mitchell	45	0	23	2

Fall of wickets: 42/1: 79/2: 135/3: 139/4: 158/5: 258/6: 269/7: 270/8: 339/9: 364/10.

SOUTH AFRICA.

First Innings.	
Mitchell b Crompt	0
Christy not-out	32
Cameron c Blunt b Vivian	44
Extras	2

Total (for 2 wks) 78
Fall of wickets: 2/1: 76/2.

—Reuter.

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2372

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MOTORPOWER TREATED OASOLINE overhauls your Motor Engine, automatically and hence 20 to 40 per cent more mileage per gallon. No Device, Tablet, or Powder, but correct oil that lubricates Petrol itself. Highly praised by Automobile Firms, Engineers, Municipal Corporations and Prominent Public. Excellent Fire-zone Lubricant. Comprehensive Literature from MOTORPOWER DEPOT, 140, Parsee Bazar, Fort, BOMBAY.
JA R 6786

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column inch.
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2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0
Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, at his Office 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 22nd March, 1932, for the supply of the following articles, the approximate value of each of which is shown against it, during the year 1932-33:—
(1) Petty Stores (Rs. 28,000/-).
(2) Stationery (Rs. 8,500/-).
(3) Drawing Material (Rs. 800/-).
(4) Indian Teak Wood Scantlings (Rs. 8,700/-).
(5) Burmah Teak Wood Scantlings (Rs. 3,400/-).
(6) Round Rattans (Rs. 4,600/-).
(7) Electric Stores (Rs. 1,600/-).
(8) 24" to 3" thick Chahabads Slabs (Rs. 13,000/-).
Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office at Rs. 3/- per copy for each of the Items Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and Rs. 1/- per copy for each of the Items Nos. 4 to 8. Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. Post.
D. N. BARIA, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Dated, 3rd March, 1932.
4506

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

APPLICATIONS from registered Medical Graduates of the Bombay University are invited for the post of a RESIDENT LADY DOCTOR at the proposed De-Lisle Road. Unit, De-Lisle Road, B. D. D. Chawl No. 31. She will be whole time Officer and debarred from private practice. SCALE OF PAY. Rs. 200—40—300 p.m. Free furnished quarters. Written applications giving age, caste, qualifications, record of previous experience and posts previously held, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than 15th March 1932.
MANGALDAS V. MEHTA, Hon. Secretary, B. P. Infant Welfare Society, 339, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
4486

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1932 which commenced on the 20th January, 1932, has this day been DISSOLVED.
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND, Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1932.
4512

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT (O. O. C. J.)
Suit No. 438 of 1925.

Messrs. BISHAMBHARDAS BODHRAJ, a firm, Plaintiffs, vs. BRIJLAL ARORA and Others, Defendants.
To: BRIJLAL ARORA, Esquire, 1st Defendant.
TAKE NOTICE that you should attend at my Office on THURSDAY, the 24th Instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) to proceed with the taxation of the 1st Defendant's bill of costs herein between attorney and client. The bill contains items payable by you alone to your attorneys and not recoverable from the plaintiffs.
ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA, Ass. Taxing Master, Messrs. D. N. RIGGS & CO., 1st Defendant's Attorneys.
4508

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED, (Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 16th March to 1st April, 1932, both days inclusive.
4509

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 66 of 1929.

Re: Estate of HARILAL VIJHUKHANDAS SUTARIA. Insolvent. TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the right, title and interest of Bai DIWALIBAI, wife of Mahilal Kishore Patel and of Sachashankar Mahadevi Bhat and Prabhashankar Sadashankar Bhat, the 1st and 2nd Mortgagees respectively and of the Insolvent abovenamed in an immovable property consisting of buffalo stables, situate at Mahim, Mogul Gulley, outside the Fort of Bombay belonging to the said Insolvent and more particularly described in the Schedule herunder written. Tenders should be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of the Mahim property and addressed to R. B. Maibafai, Esqr., High Court, Bombay. They should reach the Office of the undersigned by 12 o'clock on the 14th day of March, 1932.

The tenders will be opened in the Office of the undersigned on Thursday, 17th March, 1932, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) when tenders should attend. The offers are subject to a reserve bid. Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land, situate at Upper Mahim, Mogul Gulley, known as Shivgotia Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 (Two thousand) square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 205, 333, New Nos. 3347, 4396, Old Survey No. 147 and New Survey No. 1/164 and Cadastral City Survey No. 766 together with two stables thereon and which stables are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Nos. 5584 (1), 5584 (3) and 5584 (4) and Street Nos. 60, 60B and 60C, respectively and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Mahim Ramji Mandir, on or towards the West by the Mogul Gulley Road, on or towards the North by the property belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral and on or towards the South by the property of Nathoo Valjee.
(Sd.) P. B. MALADARI, Official Assignee, High Court.
4438

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VASANJI MOTICHAND, late of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Share Broker, residing at 271, Freere Road, within the Fort of Bombay, Widower. Deceased. PRANILAL MOTICHAND, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Share Broker, residing at 271, Freere Road, within the Fort of Bombay, brother of the abovenamed deceased. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration. Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM SHERR BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL, Petitioners' Attorneys.

The 6th day of February, 1932. 4514

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

SUIT NO. 323 OF 1932. GOVINDJI RUTTONSEY MULJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff.

Versus (1) THE STATE OF JODHPUR by His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur, residing at Jodhpur (Rajputana), and (2) HUSSEIN SULEMAN MITHA of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, till lately residing at Altamont Road, outside the Fort of Bombay but whose present whereabouts are not known. Defendants.

The Plaintiff has filed this suit in this Hon'ble Court claiming from the defendants Rs. 22,379-11-0 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from 9th June, 1930, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 30th day of March, 1932, at eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the said day, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1932. (Sd.) H. A. VAKIL, For Prothonotary, and Senior Master, Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys.
4515

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Asian Building, Top Floor, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, near New Custom House, valuable dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, Chesterfield suites, Cabinets, office chairs and writing tables, dressing tables, carpets, crockery, etc., belonging to a European gentleman. Furniture is on view.

BENNETT AND CO. Auctioneers. Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co. 123, Meadows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Sale by order of the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, appointed Receiver in Suit No. 1999 of 1931: Shaikh Abdul Aziz, vs. Shaikh Mahomed Hussein and Ors. of the residue of the stock of Leather goods, cutlery and shoes belonging to the firm of the Royal and Imperial Leather Works and the General Mercantile House and the Goodwill of the firm and the right of using the trade mark of "Scout Brand" and "Lion Brand" on the shoes. The sale will be held at the sale Rooms of the auctioneers on Monday the 7th instant at 3 p.m.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Waroda, Bandra, next to Dr. P. A. Dala's property by order of the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 429 of 1931 Archibald Dawson vs. Maria D'Souza and Ors. and with the consent of the plaintiff and the defendants in the said suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent Judge's Order, made thereon on 13th November, 1931, sale on the premises of the property on Sunday, the 6th March, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. All that piece of Gavthan land situate at Waroda, Bandra admeasuring about 524 square yards, together with all the buildings thereon, bearing City Survey No. 86 and Bandra Municipal No. 64, Ward Waroda. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Perella Amin and Fazlilbhai, 104, Esplanade Road, attorney for the Court Receiver, or from the undersigned. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. Auctioneers.

MISTRY AND CO.'S SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Jacobson and plain English style Drawings, Dining and Bedroom furniture, rich tapestry and leather upholstered Chesterfield Suites old Indian carved furniture, Steel Safes, Gramophone, plated and brass ornaments, crockery, and cutlery-ware, etc. TO-DAY (Saturday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 612, Bruce Street, Fort. On view. Auctioneers, MISTRY & CO.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4.
B. C. RATE—
T. T. 16 1/16.
D. D. 16 3/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T. T. 16 3/32 March
Banks Selling D. D. 16 1/8
Banks Selling T. T. 16 1/16 April,
Banks Buying T. T. 16 5/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 16 1/6 5/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 16 3/32
March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 16 11/32
April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 16 5/14
May.
NEW YORK—
B.C. Rate T. T. 382.
Banks Selling T. T. 381.
Banks Buying T. T. 377.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D. D. 660
Banks Buying D. D. 675.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D. D. 65 1/4.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T. T. 127 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 120
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D. D. 96 1/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D. D. 129 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D. D. 153 7/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D. D. 65 5/8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.40 1/4 3rd
instant.
Shanghai/London 110 7/8 4th
inst.
Japan/London 111 3rd inst.
London/Paris 88.65 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 25.05 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 18.05 3rd
inst.
London/Italy 67.35 3rd inst.
London/Berlin 14.68 3rd inst.
London/Holland 8.67 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—
Steady Near, Quiet Forward.
GOLD—
Gold 55-18-10 2nd inst.; 55/18 1/2
3rd inst.
SILVER LONDON—
Ready 19 1/2 2nd inst.; 19 3/8
3rd inst.
Forward 19 11/16 2nd inst.; 19
12 3rd inst.
SILVER NEW YORK—
Ready 30 5/8 2nd inst.; 30 1/2 3rd
inst.
LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos. 3 1/4 per cent. 2nd inst.;
3 1/4 per cent. 3rd inst.
6 Mos. 3 1/2 per cent. 2nd inst.;
3 1/2 per cent. 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money—
Call 3-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 4.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 62/8.
4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 60/4.
4 per cent. 1934/37 Loan Rs. 88/4.
4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan Rs. 68/8.
4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 96/8.
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 76/12.
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 87.
5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 98/4.
6 per cent. 1933-41 Loan Rs. 37/8.
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 99/8.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98/4.
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/7.
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103.
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102/3.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/8.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 64/8.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/8.
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78/4.
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 95/12.
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 91/2.
Tone of Mark x—Steady.

Tone of London Silver—Absence of buyers. Decline due to China sold.
LONDON—Under the Northern Union Rubby rules on Wednesday Forsterone beat Hull by 28 points to eleven—Feuter.
LONDON—The King and Queen saw Mount Camel film at Buckingham Palace on Thursday.

SHOWN ON THE SCREEN

Norma Shearer In New Screen Drama—Maurice Chevalier In Gay Vienna—
Evelyn Laye Plays The "Modern" Actress

ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT CONTINUED
At The Pathe Cinema

There has been a tremendous rush during the past week to hear John Bales and Evelyn Laye sing. Apparently those who were disappointed by John Bales in his previous pictures where he did not sing are making up for it by listening to the beautiful songs in "One Heavenly Night." Evelyn Laye also sings, and undoubtedly the 5 songs:—

The Serenade
Along the road of dreams
My heart is beating
Heavenly Night
I belong to everybody

which are rendered in this picture are amongst the best so far heard on the screen. Leon Errol's comedy is very popular and provides irresistible interludes. Evelyn Laye deputising for a very modern stage actress is great. She meets John Bales, the king of Zuppa who is expecting a girl with a much more worldly outlook. Evelyn Laye leading the king to believe that she is Fritz finds it very difficult to maintain that position. We are taken through hilarious and romantic scenes until such time as John Bales the king of Zuppa really falls in love with Evelyn Laye when he discovers that they and everybody concerned are perfectly satisfied. The picture appeals to everybody and has proved one of the year's most popular. The skillful adaption of the Adele

THE "TRANSATLANTIC"
At The Rialto Theatre

When the last reel of "Transatlantic" has unwound itself, it will occur to one that it is the most polished film one has ever seen. Its story sparkles like a first-water diamond, its photography is astoundingly beautiful, it is played by some of the most capable actors in the industry and the whole has been coordinated, furnished, veneered and polished again and again by William K. Howard until it shines forth as a guiding light for every Director, actor, cameraman and technician in the business. It has set a new standard in every department. It is shown this week at the Rialto. Even the most critical will readily take to this film. Technically it is superb and if we never get a picture better produced within the next two years the industry will not do so badly if the "Transatlantic" standard is generally adopted. The first reel which depicts the scenes of bustle, confusion and gaiety attendant on a typical midnight departure of one of the de luxe liners from New York, should be preserved in the vaults Hays Organisation and shown once a month to all directors and technicians in Hollywood as an example of how things should be done. "Transatlantic" is a suave crook drama played out on a liner between a banker (William Halliday), a crook (Edmund Lowe), a dancer (Greta Nissen), a lens-trinder (Jean Hersholt) and his daughter (Lois Moran). It moves smoothly and speedily with scarcely a ripple on the surface of its wonderful continuity and co-ordination. Its highlights are an attempted murder and a gun-fight in the ship's engine room, but it is by no means a picture which relies on sensation for its attraction. Everything in it is good. This picture should not be confused with "Atlantic" shown in Bombay some time back.

MAURICE CHEVALIER IN "THE SMILING LIEUTENANT"

At The Excelsior

Maurice Chevalier is the biggest drawing card in the entertainment world, and the intimate engaging way in which he puts over his singing and comedy has made him the idol of millions all over the world. His great success in "Love Parade", "Innocents of Paris", "Big Pond" and "Playboy of Paris" is now followed up by fresh laurels in "The Smiling Lieutenant", a Paramount production which has been attracting packed audiences at the Excelsior Theatre since its opening on Friday. Oscar Strauss, Vienna's waltz king and composer of "The Waltz Dream" and "The Chocolate Soldier", provides special music for this breezy romance enacted against the colourful background of gay Vienna, the enchanting city of love and laughter. The plot is of absorbing interest and holds the interest of the audience from start to the finish. It centres around a handsome and vivacious lieutenant of the Austrian army ready in love with a charming violinist of a cabaret. His indiscreet smile on the occasion of the reception of royal visitors gets him involved with an old-fashioned and austere princess whom he is forced to marry at the sacrifice of his true love. How this marriage turns his life topsy-turvy and how the unwanted wife finally "jazzes herself up" and turns the tables against her rival is the amusing topic of the romance. In this humorous, yet sincere, love story, Chevalier has woven his inimitable personality bubbling over with his abounding joy in romance and song. His comedy and singing acquire a fresh flavour under the new settings of Viennese life, with lovely women, dashing officers, colourful uniforms and brilliant trappings of royalty.

Claudette Colbert hailed as the new siren of the screen, who has the gift of combining subtle humour with romantic seriousness, gives a delightful portrayal of the charming violinist girl. Miriam Hopkins, the talented Broadway favourite capably handles the role of the old-fashioned princess and Charlie Ruggles, the noted comedian of "Charley's Aunt", finds the fullest scope for his laugh-making talents. The picture which is directed by Er-

nst Lubitsch, produced of "Love Parade", "The Patriot" and other film masterpieces, is one of the most entertaining ones ever brought to the screen.

POWERFUL DRAMA

At The Empire

"Two Worlds", a highly entertaining British picture which shown this week at the Empire Theatre, is a powerful drama of unconquerable love that triumphs over all obstacles. Directed by E. A. Dupont, that master director, it is a great human story brilliantly enacted by a splendid cast which includes Randle Ayrton, Donald Calthrop, John Longden and Miss Norah Baring. The drama moves with the inexorable march of destiny itself, and there is a touch of Shakespearean majesty in its moods of sombre grandeur. The story concerns the romance that grows up between a Jewish girl and an Austrian military officer during the invasion by a Russian army. The girl's father, who had previously been sent to jail for insubordination to her lover's official commands, sacrifices his revenge for the happiness of his daughter. The situation changes with the retreat of the Russian army, and the union of the lovers is threatened by racial prejudice. The story evolves to a dramatic climax when true love justifies itself by self-immolation rather than get stifled under artificial barriers of society. Beautiful settings and some fine music are other features of the film.

"VIRTUOUS SIN" CONTINUE

At The Empress

"Virtuous Sin", the Paramount talkie, now goes to the Empress Cinema, Lamington Road, after its successful run at the Excelsior during the last week. Kay Francis, Walter Huston and Kenneth McKenna are the featured players in this thrilling drama of a Russian girl whose attempt to save her husband involves her in a love affair with the general. The situations are worked out with great dramatic effect and the elements of suspense and expectation heighten the interest of the plot. Gay Russian music and dancing in the cabaret sequences adds another charm to the film which presents some striking contrasts between the simplicity and poverty of poorer Russians and the luxurious living of the "smart set". Scenes of the countryside are marked with a wealth of pictorial beauty.

All communications meant for publication on this page must reach the Art and Dramatic Critic before Thursday afternoon.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

(Continued.)
Mr. Vakil has well-nigh finished "Sati Sone" and it is announced to be exhibited at the Majestic Cinema. The popular star Miss Jilloo features the story. To Jamshedji is assigned the role of hero and the work of a villain has been reserved for Mr. Hadi.
Mr. Gidwani is progressing well with his "Noorani Mohi" Mr. Khaili plays the prominent role and Miss Jilloo plays the heroine.
Mr. Misra has well-nigh finished "The Youth". Two well-known stars Master Vitthal and Miss Ermine are in the leading role. The picture will be exhibited at one of the prominent cinemas in Bombay.
Mr. Karani has kept in abeyance "Vikram Chakravarti" which he was reported to take first but has started a picture "Bhakti Maaya".
Mr. Chowdhry has again joined the Imperial fold and has started as his first talkie "Sati Ansu" after finishing which he will take up "Rukmani Haran".
Mr. Misra too thinks of starting "Madalsa".

"NOORJEHAN" FILM

Ran In Burma Lifted

The film "Noorjeahan," an Indian Talkie of the Imperial Film Company, Bombay, which was banned in Burma has now been passed as being fit for exhibition in its excised state by the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon. "Rangoon Daily News."

SHREE KRISHNA FILM CO.—Shree Krishna Film Co., the oldest film concern of Bombay, has been

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10
EXTRA SHOW AT 10 A.M.
TO-MORROW.

SECOND WEEK

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN TURNED AWAY

ROMANCE! LAUGHTER! LOVE! ADVENTURE! BEAUTIFUL SONG!

Night of ADVENTURE
Night of LAUGHTER
Night of LOVE

An obscure little beauty lured into a new world of glitter, fashion and temptation. Did she yield to the seductive luxury of life she longed for? Or was she the triumphant mistress of her fate? A brilliant and superlatively exciting battle of love and wits in the gorgeous realms of luxury!

The golden-voiced, golden-haired idol of two continents—Evelyn Laye in her first talking picture—a revelation of charm and talent—a personality plus triumphing in a gay, glamorous and glorious romance!

SAMUEL GOLDWYN
PRESENTS

"ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT"

EVELYN LAYE
JOHN BALE
LEON ERROL

THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF POPULAR STARS EVER SCREENED.
SONGS: 1 I Belong To Everybody, 2 The Serenade, 3 Along The Road Of Dreams, 4 Heavenly Night, 5 My Heart Is Beating.

UNITED ARTIST TRIUMPH
BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & CO. OR THEATRE.

Famous
SEXOLOGIST
finds the way!



Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, founder of the great Government-controlled Institute of Sexology at Berlin, has found the way to preserve in CONVENIENT form the ACTIVE hormones of ALL the vitally important glands—the fountains of life, energy and virility. Never before has this been possible. At last, through the life-time work of a great scientist

Rejuvenation
without operation!
at a small cost, without risk, is possible to every man who had said "Good-bye" to the physical power and vitality of YOUTH

TITUS PERLES
Brand

are the means whereby this scientific marvel is now available to men who say

"I'm not the man I was!"

And this booklet with the plain cover

tells the whole wonderful story of how thousands of men throughout the world have regained YOUTH and all that youth means.

The booklet will be sent in plain envelope post free to any bona-fide enquirer (MEN ONLY).

Write to your card enclosed in an envelope will do:

DR. MAGNUS HIRSCHFELD LIMITED

Dept. C. "Stronach House" Graham Road, Bombay.

PROFESSIONAL CONFIDENCE
All enquiries are treated as strictly confidential

TO INSIST ON THE BEST

... is the natural impulse of every client and customer. We cater to people who make this demand with regard to suits and clothes. We stock only the best of Swadeshi cloth—choice selections of suitings and shirtings—to suit all tastes. In fact—we insist on supplying the best—it is our policy which we combine with moderate charges.

AGENTS:—for famous Sashisen Elastic abdominal Belts & COLOMBO which is the best remedy for COLD, HEADACHE, COUGH, Lung affection and SORE THROAT, etc., etc.

THE RADIANT TAILORING SHOP
Opp. Abless Baug, Near Kemp & Co. Charni Road, BOMBAY.

SILVER JUBILEE OF TATA'S INDUSTRIAL CONCERN

Congratulations From All Sides

BOMBAY, Mar. 3.
Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited have received a cable from Messrs. Perin Engineering Company, of New York, dated Jamshedpur, March 1, in the course of which it is stated: "Please accept our heartfelt congratulations upon Iron Company's Silver Jubilee. What greater monument could there be to the genius of Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata than Jamshedpur in all its functions? Credit is due not only to that Great Industrialist but to the Board and to the Agents and officers who have courageously helped to make the venture a success."

To have built a successful steel plant and established a large industrial city in the jungle is an accomplishment of which India may well be proud.

Your blast furnaces make a tonnage equal to the world's best plants. Your pig iron has world-wide reputation and your steel rails have made a record for quality and endurance. We are confident that coming years will show even greater progress."

Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata has received a letter from Mr. J. L. Keenan, Jamshedpur in the course of which it is stated:

Sir Dorabji Tata, Esplanade House, Bombay:—
It is for me an extremely gratifying privilege to send you the following message on behalf of the citizens of Jamshedpur. On the occasion of celebrating the Founder's Day at Jamshedpur the citizens of this great industrial town, whilst paying their homage and devotion to the pious memory of Jamshedji Tata, offer to you not only as the senior member of the family of the great patriot, but also in recognition of your filial piety and burning patriotism which secured the fruition of the mighty projects which he conceived, their heartfelt greetings, and assure you of loyalty and steadfast co-operation with you in reciprocation of your love and abiding interest in their welfare.

They hereby tender you their most cordial invitation to honour them by your presence in this town in the coming cold weather, to enable them to present to you in person an address embodying their genuine sentiments.

SIR DORAB TATA'S GIFT.

To-night This Week

AT 5-30, 7-45 & 10 P.M.
Saturday, Sunday extra Show at 3-15 P.M.

UNIVERSAL SOUND PICTURE.

Gorgeous—Glorious—Glamorous
Glittering Drama of a Grand Duke and Dancing Toy.

"THE MIDNIGHT SUN"
"THE MIDNIGHT SUN"

WITH LAURA-LA-PLANTE
PAT O'MALLEY
GEORGE SIEGEMANN
RAYMOND KEANE

Three men laid siege to her heart, a soldier—a multi-millionaire, and a Grand Duke of Russia. Which did Fate choose for the little Dancing Girl?

ALEXANDRA TALKIES

Bellasis Road, BYCULLA.

Sir Dorabji Tata to Mr. J. Keenan General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Works March 3, thanks him for the good wishes:—

I am deeply touched by the message you have sent on behalf of the citizens of Jamshedpur on the occasion of the celebration of Founder's Day and would beg you to convey to them my high appreciation of the very warm sentiments that they have expressed in memory of my illustrious father and towards me personally, who have only tried to follow in his revered footsteps. The loyalty and devotion that you and the staff have always extended to me and the Board, we have equally appreciated.

In my own declining days I can only send you the blessings of one to whose lot fell the task of carrying into fruition the dream of a great patriot. It has been a matter of infinite satisfaction to me to see this great industrial enterprise established and to watch it grow.

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Company I send you a donation of Rs. 10,000 in memory of my father to be utilized for the benefit of the citizens of Jamshedpur in any manner as we may in due course decide.—A. P.

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Madan Theatres (Ld.) Calcutta, have released at Wellington and West End, "Bilwa Mangal" or "Bakta Sordas," the Indian talking, singing production. This is perhaps the first Indian talkie in colours. The leading part as "Chintamani" is taken by Miss Panchance Cooper.

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POLICE IN JUNAGAD

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—For some time past a certain section of the Muslim Vernacular Press has been carrying on a regular propaganda against the Police Department of the Junagad State in general and against its present Chief Mr. Chheshanher in particular. The aim of the reckless allegations and cartoons being to throw discredit on the entire force I crave the hospitality of your columns for publishing a few extracts from the judgments of Mr. Beram N. Sanjana, the Special Session Judge and of Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, the Commissioner W. I. S. Agency who were specially appointed as original and appeal courts by the State. The reports of the outrages have appeared in the Press and it will be remembered that on the very day of the five murders and six murderous assaults all the assailants were promptly secured by the Police who also handled the situation in such a manner that there were no further outbreaks and that communal rancour was effectively suppressed.

The relevant extracts from Mr. Sanjana's judgment are as follows:
1. The principal investigating officers, the Poudar and Jemadar Sahani, were Mahomedans. Their immediate superiors were Hindus. So far as I can judge, the Police have in their investigation acted promptly fairly, impartially and without allowing themselves to be influenced in the least by any communal bias and with the sole view of vindicating the Law.

2. Allegations of oppression and ill-treatment against the Police are a usual rebuff of every retracting confessor. Wilder and more reckless the allegations, greater the prejudices it is hoped to create against the investigating police officers and larger the measure of sympathy thereby expected to be accorded for himself. But here assertions of the kind unsupported by any facts or circumstances can carry little weight, even though the accused adds gruesome and horror-raising details of barbaric tortures inflicted by softer means of inducement as has been in the present case.

Allegations of exactly identical beating and ill-treatment are repeated by every accused in almost the same language. Mere multiplicity of such statements cannot prove them to be true, particularly when on the face of them, most of the allegations seem absurd and incredible. If half of the beating they are alleged to have been subjected to is true, then some of them would not have survived to tell their tales.

3. Lastly, I should like to say a word about the investigating Police Officers. They have come in for some hard words. Failing convincing arguments the abuse of the Police method is the same not infrequently indulged in. The investigation officers, Jalalmyan and his assistant, Sahani, have been both subjected to charges of ill-treatment of the accused and oppression of Mahomedan witnesses. They have not been exempted from insinuations of fabricating evidence about knives and clothes. After hearing the whole evidence and closely watching them under examination for lengthy hours, it is but fair to them to say that, for my part, have seen no truth in these allegations. Theirs was an unenviable position. With the intense communal bitterness aroused by the occurrences and in the midst of an unparalleled situation of panic and consternation created by them, they seem to me to have manfully risen to the occasion and responded to the best traditions of loyalty and duty to service, and acted promptly and fairly. Of course no police officer can handle a situation like this with kid gloves, or drawing-room manners. But I am satisfied that their investigation on the whole has been clean, impartial and not marked by any unnecessary harshness to the accused or witnesses. The prompt measures they took in apprehending the offenders deserve a special word of praise.

The learned Appeal Court in confirming the sentences of death on three accused and of transportation of life on one in dealing with the conduct of the police has said:—
"The learned Sessions Judge has dealt with this aspect of the case in the judgment and I entirely agree with him in the conclusion at which he has arrived that the police acted with commendable promptitude and discretion in dealing with the case."
—Yours, etc.,
PRO. BONO PUBLICO.
Junagad, Feb. 27.

Insurance Companies Must Co-operate
To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Your Financial Critic deserves congratulations for focusing the attention of the public on the progress of Indian Insurance and more especially on the keen internal competition that is undoubtedly existing among Indian insurance companies. I am sure that the appeal he has made for a better understanding among Indian companies will not go in vain.

panies in their own interests will see to it that they put a thief house in order by once for all eliminating all unhealthy competition among themselves.

The tendency that is in evidence with some of the Indian insurance companies to take away large blocks of business, shared by several Indian companies previously, is becoming rather alarming and must surely be deprecated. The offenders in this respect are the major companies and the sooner the directors of these companies realise that every Indian insurance company has a right to share in the general Indian insurance business the better for all concerned.

It is true that the competition in insurance business to-day is not merely among Indian companies, but there are more non-Indian companies—over ten times the number of Indian companies—in our midst who are also competing for business, particularly at a time like the present when the patriotic sentiment of the people in favour of the national institutions is growing by leaps and bounds. But I am of opinion that if the Indian companies can show a united front, the competition of even the large number of foreign companies in our midst can be withstood properly. It has been rightly pointed out that a divided house will crumble to pieces and what we should avoid is a divided house. It is unfortunately too true that there is to some extent a divided house in regard to Indian insurance companies, but I am one of those who believe that a solution for a proper understanding and for presenting a united front is not at all difficult.

The Indian insurance companies to-day can claim to have as directors some of the most prominent and influential Indian businessmen that any country can give to its financial institutions. Many of them are patriotic citizens of this city and are doing everything in their power to encourage Indian institutions and Indian trade. It only these gentlemen will put their heads together instead of merely leaving the direction of affairs to their officials only, I am quite certain that a proper understanding can be arrived at and the present unhealthy competition stopped once and for all. It is for the directors also to prevent any company from depriving other concerns of blocks of business which they had for a long time and even in this matter the directors alone can effect a proper remedy.—Yours etc.,

"INDIAN INSURANCE."
Wheat Crop in Bombay Presidency
The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following second Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1931-32 as under:—
AREA.—The latest reports show total area under irrigated and unirrigated wheat as noted below:—

Bombay P. & C.
Proper Sind Total 2,381,000

Indian States
Proper Sind Total 397,000
Grand Total 2,878,000

3.4 and 37.7 per cent. over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date respectively.

Area increased generally in Presidency due to abundance of soil moisture at sowing time and suitability of sowing rains but decreased in Sind due to low inundation and absence of sowing rains.

SEASON.—In Gujarat wheat suffered in places in North due to deficiency of moisture and in South due to want of sufficient cold and hence the yield is expected to fall below normal in the Division. In North Deccan the crop has suffered rather seriously in Khandesh due to rat trouble. In South Deccan also the crop has been affected in many places by rust and damaged by rats. In Karnatak the crop was very severely attacked by rust in almost all places and more especially in transition tract and in consequence has suffered seriously both in quality and quantity. In Sind crop has done well on the whole except in parts of middle Sind where it has been damaged by unfavourable winds and heavy dew falls and in places in Hyderabad District where it suffered from attack of cricket.

OUT-TURN.—In view of the above seasonal conditions crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between 50 and 80 per cent of the normal. In Deccan and Karnatak out-turn will range between 50 and 65 per cent. of normal while in Sind crop may return between 60 and 80 per cent. of normal.

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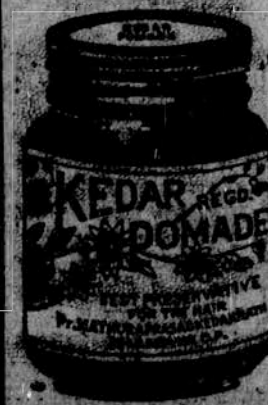
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Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

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London Agents:—The Westminster Bank Ltd.

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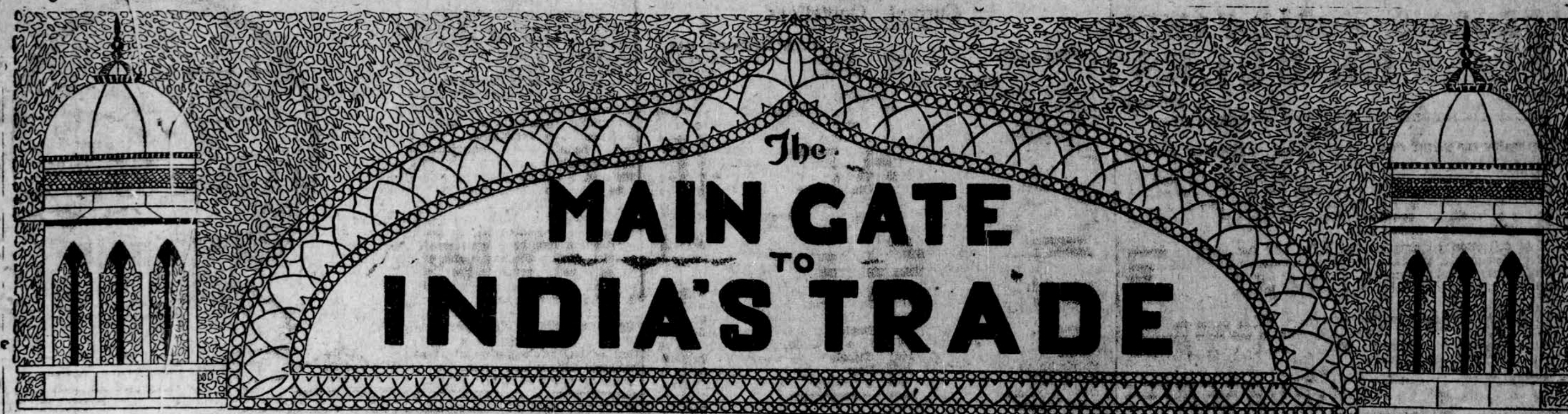
Reserve Fund 92,00,000

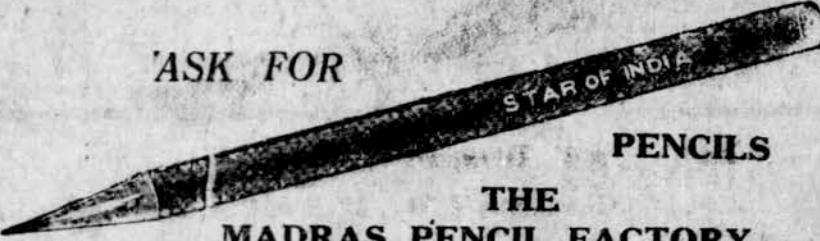
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balances of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.



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I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration, thus freeing the channels from deleterious fop matter and the balsamic effect of the oils used promotes the tone of the skin.
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Currimbhoy	914	Mahal	6 4 0	
Crown Mill	134	Kallamardhan	7 5 6	
David Mill	1105	V quality	5 9 3	
Hindooistan	8705	Tigers	7 3 0	
Jacob Sassoon		Char Minar	6 12 0	
Mysore Spg.	848	Two-Bird	12 0 9	
New Gt. Eastern	5903	Horse & Umbrella	6 6 0	
Rachel Sassoon	1400		6 10 3	
Sholapur Mill			8 15 6	
Western India	BBB134	Cocoon Tree	7 10 6	

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Apollo Mill	3625	Pyala	6 5 3	
Berar Mfg.	131134	Pushpavati	6 3 9	
Bombay Dyeing	1364		6 5 3	
Century	3625	Bugle	6 7 6	
Century	12500	Man & Globe	7 3 6	
Crown	1401	Tijori	7 3 0	
Currimbhoy	1215	Dog	8 1 0	
David Mill	404	S-quality	5 1 0	
Edw. Sassoon	9404	(lightweight)	6 0 0	
E. D. Sassoon	914911		5 15 9	
Framjee Petit	3625	Pehlwan	5 14 6	
Framjee Petit		(X-quality) Varghoda	5 2 6	
Framjee Petit	921	Parsce	6 3 0	
New Gt. Eastern	1305	Lion Rampant	6 4 0	
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady	5 10 0	
Tata Mill	335	Darji	6 10 0	
Western India	1401	Sundari	7 5 6	

GREY SHEETING.				
Colaba Land	1300	Rising Sun	6 4 0	
Manchester	MM1215		6 1 3	
Victoria Mill	111		6 11 9	
Victoria Mill	1111		5 11 6	

GREY DOMESTICS.				
Colaba Land	12	Rising Sun	8 0 0	
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori	8 7 0	
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Ahm. Advance	5055	(Twill weave)	1 15 6	
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Currimbhoy	801	Mahal	1 12 9	
Mysore Spg.	220	Two-Bird	1 5 0	
Mysore Spg.	240	Two-Bird	1 11 3	
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Currimbhoy	12125	Tiger	(per piece)	
Manchester	222		5 5 6	
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Crown	81/81	Tijori	1 12 9	
Currimbhoy	61000	Mahal	1 11 0	
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Indian Mfg.	1889	Lady at Toilet	1 10 0	
Jacob Sassoon	931	Shield	1 9 3	
Khandeish	1438		1 12 0	
Meyer Sassoon	3081	Apple (N. B.)	1 7 0	
Mysore Spg.	MSM235	Two-Bird	1 14 8	
New Kaiser	4803	Bharat Janani	1 6 0	
Sholapur	3401	Kamal	1 13 0	
Svadeshi Mill	1386	Darji	2 0 4 1/2	
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Victoria Mill	2142	Western Mill	2 3 0	
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Pearl Continental Rs. 9-4/-; Dextrine (potato) white Rs. 11-4/-; Zinc Chloride German Rs. 22/-; Magnesia Chloride German Rs. 4-14/-

Australian Mutton Tallow, white, Rs. 22-8/-; Turkey Red oil Concentrated Rs. 43/-; Bleaching Powder

United Alkali, small picking Rs. 2/-; Bleaching Powder German, small packing Rs. 8/-; Sodium Sulphide English, small packing, Rs. 14-8/-; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing, Rs. 14/-; Sodium Sulphide German small packing, Rs. 14-8/-; Sodium Sulphide German large packing, Rs. 14/-; Bichromate of Potash, small packing, Rs. 46/-; Soda Ash, German, Rs. 7-4/-; Bichromate of Soda, small packing, Rs. 15/-; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing, Rs. 40/-; Litharge Flake, French, small packing, Rs. 28/-

Prices per lb:-

Hydrosulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-11-0/-; Hydro Sulphide English Rs. 0-10-0/-; Aniline Salt, Electric Rs. 0-10-0/-; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-8-0/-; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-8-0/-; Formaldehyde Rs. 0-8-0/-

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, MARCH 3, 1932.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:-

Names Latest Prices.

Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ltd. Ord. 20 1 8

London Tin Corporation Ltd. Ord. 0 11 3

Turner & Newall 1 8 3

Associated Electric Industries 1 1 3

Associated Portland Cement 0 11 0

Underground Electric Railways 0 18 3

Electric Supply Corporation 2 2 9

Guest, Keen & Nettleton Ltd. Ord. 0 14 0

Beira Railways 0 5 0

County of London Electric Supply Ord. 2 2 9

Marconi International Marine 1 10 0

Calendar's Cable & Constr. Co. 2 11 9

General Elec. Ord. 2 2 0

London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves 3 8 1 1/2

L. & N.E. Ry. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. 19 5 0

International Ry. of C. America 105.00

Malayalam Plantations 0 6 9

British Burma Petroleum 0 3 6

Sudan Plantations 1 6 10 1/2

British S. Africa (Chartered) 1 0 0

Pahang Consolidated Ord. 0 4 4 1/2

Wm. Cory & Son 2 13 1 1/2

Market-Firm.

Stock of Rubber in the U.K. 125791 tons

Decrease on week 1087 tons

YARN MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, MARCH 3, 1932.

The Yarn market has continued to remain quiet with very limited business passing during the week under review. In Coarse counts particularly in 2s. to 16s. enquiries have considerably fallen off and whilst prices have been nominally maintained turnover has been very restricted. There have been some enquiries in counts such as 20s, 22s, 24s, 26s, 30s and 32s from Southern markets as well as from Calcutta, but the prices offered are yet lower compared with the quotations given by the Mills. In 40s however there has been considerable enquiry during the last week and prices have improved to the extent of over one anna per lb. Enquiries for fine counts such as 32s and 40s have assumed a highly speculative character during the last few days in anticipation of the prolongation of War between China and Japan as a result of which it is believed that consignments of fine counts such as 32s and 40s that were regularly coming to India from China will not arrive in the next few months in the normal proportion. This has led to considerable buying movement in fine counts such as 40s particularly in Calcutta market and large enquiries for Indian spun 40s have been received in Bombay during the last few days. Our Mills have not been able to cope with the situation and have been quoting much higher prices and distant deliveries. The buyers however are more particular with regard to earlier deliveries with the result that the actual business passing has been comparatively not large. It remains to be seen whether these new speculative enquiries by dealers in India 40s will result into profits to dealers as expected or whether there will be heavy imports of foreign yarn particularly from Manchester during the next few months owing to comparatively better qualities and cheaper prices. Latest reports go to show that there has been a large buying of Manchester 40s in Calcutta and it is feared that the imports in this particular count might ultimately prove to be much more than required by Indian consumers which in turn might result into heavy decline in prices before long. The undertone in the yarn market has remained rather quiet with restricted turnover on the whole.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Offset in two fold yarns has again fallen off and spot prices show a slight decline. Forward business is very limited.

JAPANESE YARNS.

As a result of huge speculative enquiries in 40s Chinese yarns prices have considerably gone up during the week and stocks are almost scarce. There has been also large forward business done in Chinese 40s yarns at higher prices. As regards Japanese Merino and other yarns prices have improved in sympathy to some extent, but the demand has been limited. The Japanese Exchange remains steady round about the last week's level.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Prices remain more or less unchanged and enquiries continue to be fairly steady in spite of the higher prices. The reason is that Japanese stocks are not yet very high but it is feared that when further Japanese shipments arrive in Bombay it is very likely that the prices might show some decline on the present level which is admittedly high. It is also reported that further Japanese business has been arranged for April shipments at comparatively cheaper prices and some of the Continental Makers who have been out of the Ring have also been reported to have sold their stocks at prices much cheaper than the present quotations of the Syndicate. On the whole demand continues to remain satisfactory at present from all consuming makers in India and the undertone is fairly steady.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been quoting rather higher prices for all kinds of yarns particularly for fine counts from 20s to 40s and only a limited business has been arranged during the week. Some of the Mills have been able to sell their output for the next few months and do not stand in need of any further sales in yarns at present. The yarn prices have shown satisfactory improvement during the last few months and naturally therefore some of our mills have been able to show good margins of profit in their yarns. In the local market there have been considerable speculative enquiries particularly for fine counts but the actual offtake at present is very limited. The cotton market has been irregular and uncertain. In view of the rapid advance in prices of yarns during the last few days we are inclined to believe that a reaction is almost certain in the next few days.



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Haemoglobin-Sarsaparilla

(WITH GOLD). Specially recommended for Anaemia, General Debility, Rheumatism, Metastasis and Skin disease, Gout, Sluggish Liver, Pre-Tubercular disposition, Acidity, Leprosy, and for blood purifying and revitalising properties by medical men for years. Re. 1-8 per phial. V.P. Extra. USERS AND CERTIFIERS ARE:- T. R. Tissonrusingh, Govt. Surveyor, Distalawa, Ceylon; Dr. C. R. Seal, Shabbazpur, Mysore; M. Z. Haque, Forest Officer, Pilibhit &c. Write to:- G. B. C. P. WORKS, Hatkhola, B.C., Calcutta. Or Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay; M. D. Vora & Co., Princess St., Bombay.



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UTERINE TONIC.

Cures Absence or suppression of Menstruation, Painful and Profuse Menstruation, Whites, hysteria, sterility, Rheumatism and a host of other ailments peculiar to women. Its sweet taste and free diet add to the pleasantness of using it.

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EGMORE : MADRAS.

Agents: RATILAL BROS., 175A, Dadar Main Rd., Bombay 14.

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Over

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65 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Maha Shivratri: Hindu Holiday. Banks closed.
s.s. Ranchi with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Spring meeting, Second Day. First race starts at 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 6

The Second Urban Co-operative Banks' Conference. Prof. H. L. Kaji, presiding. Servants of India Society, 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—11 a.m. Special Selected Music; 9-10 p.m. Next Week's Amusements by "The Picture-goer"; 9-30 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Sitaram Gavaika (Orchestra) with Dattaram Par-walker (Sarang).

Requiem High Mass

D'ALMEIDA.—Tuesday the 8th March being the month's mind of the late Revd. Diego Gabriel D'Almeida, there will be a Requiem High Mass at 7-30 a.m. at St. John Baptist Church, Thana; and on Monday the 7th March at 7-30 a.m. at St. Andrew's Church, Bandra. Relations and friends please accept this intimation.

CHRISTA SEVA SANGH ASH-RAM.—To-day (Saturday) a lecture will be delivered on "The Religion of Islam", at 6 p.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.—"The Building of Character" is the subject of a public lecture at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road, to-day, (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class at the Ashram, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. and in the evening at Borivli at 7.

SWASTIK LEAGUE.—The third Annual General Meeting of the members of the Swastik League will be held on Sunday the 20th inst. at 3 p.m. at the Aryan Education Society's Saraswati Hall, Angre Wadi, Girgaum Back Road.

G. K. UNION MEETING.—There will be a public meeting at Pimpal Maidan Ferguson Road, Parel, under the auspices of the G. K. Union (Lal Baita) at 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation Mr. Harijvan Kalidas Mehta will speak in Gujarati on "Way Out of Sorrow" to-day (Saturday) at the Bhavasthi Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chaulpatty at 6-30 p.m. Mr. F. J. Chinwala will preside.

OLCOTT LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Under the auspices of the Olcott Lodge T. S. Anderson, Mr. Harijvan Kalidas Mehta will give a lecture in Gujarati on "Theosophy in Every Day Life" at the Olcott Lodge Marbanabad Road, Andheri to-morrow (Sunday) the 6th inst. at 6 p.m. Mr. F. J. Chinwala will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.—The usual Fortnightly Class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. S. V. Phadnis tomorrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (6. T.) in the Hall of the Anand Vihar, Lamington Road North, next to Bombay Central Station. The subject for the class will be "The Buddha Psychological Religion."

SAWANIWADY STATE PEASANTS' UNION.—The annual general meeting of the Sawaniwady State Peasants' Union will be held at the Social Service League Hall, Chinch-pokli, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. under the presidency of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole.

SHIVRATRI.—Shivratri celebrations in Arya Samaj will be performed at the Arya Samaj Mandir this (Saturday) evening at 5 when hoisting of the 'Om' flag will be performed and various speakers will deliver lectures on the life and mission of Swami Dayananda Saraswati. Dr. Bhandare will sing 'Bhajans'.

On Sunday (March 6) at 4 p.m. another meeting will be held at the same place and for the same purpose.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD. The Manager of this Bank writes to say that he has received the following telegram from the London Office of the Bank:—

"Not profit-including brought forward £ 1,69,291-10. Annual Meeting will be held March 23rd. Directors recommended final dividend at the rate of 3/-s. per share less Income Tax at the rate of 5/-s. per £ less 1d. 695 less in respect of Dominion Income Tax making net income Tax per £ 3s. 10d.305. Dividend payable on and after 24th March. Transfer Books will be closed from March 16th to April 1st both days inclusive. Placed in Contingency Account, £ 55,000/- to Reserve £ 20,000/- Carried Forward £ 34,291/-".

Selections For To-Day's Races

(BY "WATCHDOG")

1ST RACE	
MUKBUL	1
AZROOM	2
GAZI	3
2ND RACE	
WHITE LABEL	1
RUBY	2
SA'AMI	3
3RD RACE	
KABERCONA	1
SIND	2
BALLOON	3
4TH RACE	
ZAREEF	1
BHAWANI PRASAD	2
WAHEED	3
5TH RACE	
JOHNNIE WALKER	1
BELLE OF YORK	2
TANGIERS	3
6TH RACE	
ROYAL RONE	1
SOSO	2
CONCILLIATOR	3
7TH RACE	
MAJID BEG	1
MOLLY KING	2
MUNSOOR	3
8TH RACE	
IN THE GLOAMING	1
RED ASTRACHAN	2
LITTLE BOB	3
9TH RACE	
RAPHAEL	1
HECTOR	2
THE NILE	3
10TH RACE	
ASAD PASHA	1
SCINDIA	2
YUVARAJ	3

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Calcutta, March 4.
Jutes ruled steady with a limited business passing. In coals a moderate turnover resulted at about unchanged rates. In teas Julliaris marked down 2 points while others remained steady. The miscellaneous section was featureless but for the usual demand for sugar shares. Profit-taking was, however, observable later on in sugar section. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—
Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Paper 82 1/2; 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 130; 5 per cent. Loan 1945 55 98 7/8; 10 per cent. Bonds 1933 36 98 3/8.
Banks.—Imperial Bank fully paid 10-45-8; Contributory 264 3/8.
Cottons.—Kesoram 310; New Victoria ordy. 23.
Coals.—Aldin 3; Bengal 247; Burma Dhego 62; Deoli 2 1/2; Equitable 16; Gopalchuck 3 1/2; New Kendah 3 1/2; Raneeunge 3 1/2; Sen dra 5; South Karanpura 1 1/4; West Jamuria 5 1/8.
Jutes.—Auckland 176; Bally 127; Barnagore 119; Champdany 107; Chive 24 1/2; Craig 11 1/2; Hukumchand 21; Howrah 36 1/2; Kamarhaty 353; Kankarhar 336; Nalhati 312; National 18 1/2; Reliance 61 1/4.
Teas.—Bisnauth 144; Julliaris 10.
Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation ordy. 0/140; Calcutta Tramways ordy. 64; Madan Theatres 115; Carew & Co. 135; Cawnpore 2410; Champaran 2110; New Savan 13 1/2; Samastipur 14.
Debentures.—5 1/2 per cent. 1920-50 Calcutta Municipal 80.—A.P.

ORDINANCE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Calcutta.—A college student who was arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. Stevens, was discharged on Friday, by the Additional Distt. Magistrate of Alipore, but was re-arrested under the Bengal Ordinance immediately after his release.—A.P.
Lucknow.—A prominent Congress-worker, notice on whom was withdrawn on the understanding that he would have nothing to do with the political movement was arrested on Thursday evening with two others on a charge of picketing.—A.P.
Ahmednagar.—"Gandhi Day" was observed here on Friday when a hartal was observed and a huge procession taken out. Five men were arrested for picketing and selling "Bulletins".
Amravati.—The first "Dictator" of Chandur Taluka Congress, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150. The Tahasildar attached 11 maunds of cotton, 31 wooden poles and some other agricultural implements in all amounting to worth Rs. 150.
STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O. S. K. Steamer "Sydney Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on March 2 and is due to arrive on March 13 via Colombo.
The N. Y. K. Steamer "Kasa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 2nd inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th inst.
The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macbride" arrived in Suez on the evening of 2nd inst.

"Pampering Europeans And Anglo-Indians"

MR. MORE'S MOTION FOR CUT IN EDUCATION GRANT DEFEATED

Protest Against Admission Of Foreign Nationals In E. G. Hospital

The European and Anglo-Indian education in the presidency came for discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday but except two or three members, none came forward to ventilate their views, and the discussion on the whole, proved a tame affair.

Mr. J. G. More, who moved the cut motion however severely criticised the policy of the Government in pampering Europeans and Anglo-Indians, while ruthlessly reducing the grants for Indian education.

The Bombay Legislative Council on Friday threw off the cut motion of Mr. J. B. Petit who had moved the previous day to reduce the grant of Rs. 2,86,000 to the European General Hospital by Rs. 80,000.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) emphasised that there should be an enquiry in regard to the disproportionate expenditure in E. G. Hospital. It was the duty of the Government and the Minister in charge of this portfolio to satisfy the House on that question.

EUROPEANS' DEFENCE.
Sir Reginald Spence (Bombay) European assured the House that the European members of the Council would be very much upset if it was proved that money was wasted on the E. G. Hospital. The patients in the hospital did not require an expensive diet of Rs. 14 per day.

He assured the House that there was not a vestige of truth that money was wasted in the E. G. Hospital.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) strongly protested against the admission of other nationalities such as Arabs, Armenians, Chinese and Japanese in the E. G. Hospital at the taxpayers' expense, while beds for the sons of the soil in other hospitals in the city were cut down.

WHY HE MOVED CUT.
Mr. J. B. Petit in reply said that he raised the debate by bringing cut motion on two grounds, viz:—(1) to point out that while Government reduced grants of J. J. Hospital and G. T. Hospital by 25 per cent and 37 per cent respectively, that of the E. G. Hospital was reduced by 11 per cent only. He therefore wanted to cut down the grant of the E. G. Hospital in proportion to that of other hospitals and (2) that while in other hospitals the number of beds were cut down, in the E. G. Hospital, no such thing was done at the same time, the ratio of expenditure was maintained at Rs. 14 per bed.

MR. WILES BACK FROM DELHI

Mr. G. Wiles, Finance Secretary, to the Government of Bombay, who went last week to Delhi to present the case of the Government of Bombay before the Federal Finance Committee, returned to Bombay on Friday.

Mr. Wiles, it is understood, urged for the revision of Meston Settlement and refund of a part of income tax to enable the Bombay Government to balance their budget.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Imam Building, Hornby Road, Port, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.
New York, March 4.
Previous closing rate 7.06
To-day's opening rate 7.06
Difference plus .02
To-day's closing rate 7.10
Difference plus .04
Broach expectation Rs. 227

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.
Liverpool, March 4.
Previous closing rate 5.49
To-day's opening rate 5.47
Difference .02
To-day's closing rate 5.39
Difference .10

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, March 4.
Silver Ready 19-1/4
Lower 18 as.
Silver Forward 19-7/8
Lower 18 1/2 as.
Market—China Sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, March 4.
Silver Spot 58-0-0
Silver Fagan 59-0-0
Gold Spot 28-14-0
Gold Fagan 28-14-0

STERLING DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations
(Special Service for "The Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, March 4.
Previous Closing 3.49-1/4
To-day's Closing 3.50-1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, March 4.
Previous Closing 7.42-3/8
To-day's Opening 7.43-5/8
To-day's Closing 7.50-3/8

STOP PRESS

NEW DELHI, March 4.
During the Investiture Ceremony at the Viceregal Lodge, Sir Charles Watson fainted, while he was reading the names and had to be carried away.

NEW DELHI, March 4.
The Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind after fully considering the present situation in the country and thoroughly discussing all the sides of the situation, decided for the honour and the prestige of the Muslim community to dissolve the Working Committee and invest the President with full dictatorial powers to decide the line of action from time to time.

NAVJIVAN PRESS TO BE RETURNED

AHMEDABAD, March 4.
The Government of Bombay have ordered the return of Mahatma Gandhi's Navjivan Press, which was sealed and taken possession of by the Police. The Press will be returned to-morrow to Mr. Jivanji who was serving in the Navjivan Press.—A.P.

GANDHI DAY ARRESTS IN POONA.

POONA, March 4.
The Cantonment Police raided to-day the house of the ex-President of the Cantonment Congress Committee, who was recently released from jail and ordered not to leave the Cantonment or participate in the civil disobedience movement. Congress bulletins and flags are alleged to have been recovered. Mr. ... and his wife also was arrested. Four persons in the Cantonment and ten volunteers in the City were arrested in connection with Gandhi Day.—A.P.

PICKETING IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, March 4.
Three volunteers picketed two foreign cloth shops in close proximity to Rattan Bazaar Police Station this afternoon. They refused to disperse, when asked to do so by the Sub-Inspector. The Reserve Police arrived, and after dispersing the crowd, asked the volunteers to go away. On refusal to do so, they were eleven two or three came blows, whereupon they squatted on the road. The police removed them to the Police Commissioner's Office.—A.P.

MR. VILLIERS INTERVIEWED.

CALCUTTA, March 4.
Mr. E. Villiers, who returned from New Delhi this evening, interviewed stated that any definite statement about his permanent departure from India was premature. If he was going at all, it would be solely under doctor's advice, who were averse to his return to India last year. His departure, if it occurred, would have nothing whatsoever to do either with business or terrorism. Mr. Villiers laid stress on this "as otherwise," he said, the idea might gain ground that the boycott or terrorist policy was succeeding, whereas the reverse was the case.
It is understood that fourteen prisoners convicted in the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case, and 16 accused in the case who, after acquittal, were re-arrested under the Bengal Ordinance, have been brought by a special steamer to Calcutta this afternoon, and lodged in the local jail. It is not known whether they will be kept here or removed from Calcutta.—A.P.

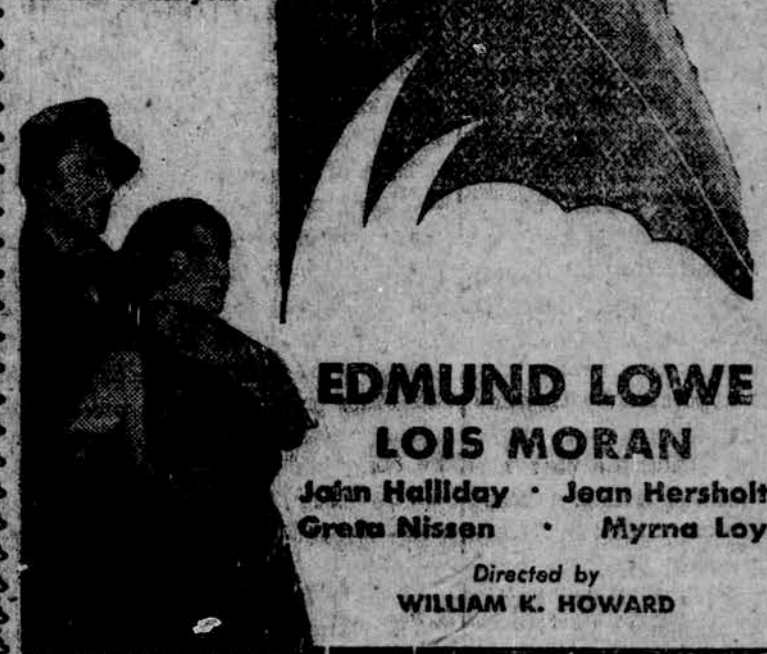
JAPANESE ADVANCE TO OCCUPY POSITIONS WITHIN RANGE

RUGBY, March 4.
The Shanghai situation continues to be somewhat obscure. Although fighting seems to have entirely ceased in most areas since the withdrawal of the Chinese forces to the rear lines, the Japanese are not accepting the Chinese authorities. While quite prepared to discuss armistice terms, they take special exception to Japan's proposal of a Round Table Conference, to be held at Shanghai during the armistice, the present form of which they regard as too vague.
Meanwhile conditions in the Settlement, despite the influx of crowds of refugees remain quiet and orderly and inhabitants experience relief at the absence of gun-fire. In Geneva the Assembly of the League of Nations will meet again to-day to resume consideration of the Shanghai problem.—E. O. W.

THE RIALTO TO-DAY and TO-MORROW. AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. MORNING SHOW AT 10 ON SUN.

TRANSATLANTIC

Exciting mystery of \$3,000,000 theft in mid-ocean. International crooks unmasked. Smartest romance of the sea. Greatest cast of the year.



EDMUND LOWE
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Directed by
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THE CAPITOL TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m. FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

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See what happens when that freedom drags her down into the under-world of crime!
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LIONEL BARRYMORE JAMES GLEASON
LESLIE HOWARD CLARK GABLE
ALSO A NEW Comedy Cartoon
FLIP THE FRUG

PATHE CINEMA

THE BIGGEST LAUGH YET!
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
THE KING OF LAUGHTER
IN
HIS GREATEST OF ALL
CITY LIGHTS
COMMENCING SAT. 12TH MARCH
PATHE'S ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME
HAVE YOU BOOKED YET!



THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1932

END THESE ABUSES!

We continue to receive reports of ill-treatment of political prisoners in the jails in this Presidency and recently they have become more frequent. These complaints cover a variety of descriptions of bad treatment and conditions, ranging from the quality of the food supplied and petty humiliations to actual physical maltreatment. They come to us through a variety of channels but it is difficult for many reasons to get them verified. The conditions of Indian jails are not at any time a matter for any satisfaction. Despite the efforts of critics and reformers, discussions in the Assembly and Councils, and Committees appointed by Government there has been but little improvement during the past two decades. At one time it was recognised in most civilised countries that political prisoners, guilty of no offence involving moral turpitude, should not be treated in the same way as ordinary convicts. But no such distinction exists in Indian jails to-day. On the contrary, there is undoubtedly a tendency, inspired, apparently, by higher authority, in many of the jails to treat "politicals" with extra severity.

NEED FOR ENQUIRY.

We refrain for the present from citing specific instances of bad treatment but we suggest that the Jail Committees appointed by Government should make special enquiry into the conditions and treatment of political prisoners. The Jail Committee of the Bombay Social Service League might also give its special attention to these grievances. If it were made known that some such body is prepared to take up and enquire into complaints of specific or general ill-treatment, undesirable conditions and instances of inadequate or bad food, it might, and we hope would, result in some amelioration of the conditions now existing. To begin with, the Committee might invite definite written statements from released political prisoners and relatives, who have received written or verbal complaints of bad treatment, or from any other persons who may be able to throw light on the conditions prevailing in the jails or who know of specific instances of maltreatment.

PERVERSE CLASSIFICATION.

There is another matter to which the attention of the Government must be drawn and which has excited considerable indignation among the public. This is what we can only describe as the perverse and vindictive classification of political prisoners. In England prisoners are classified according to the nature of their crime and their own

previous character-record. In India the classification system was introduced with the object of enabling better conditions to be provided and reserved for those whose status or mode of life outside the jail is deemed to entitle them to be segregated from the common herd of convicts and to superior conditions in the way of food, cell accommodation and the imposition of prison tasks. Whether that is a right and desirable system need not be discussed. The fact is that it is there; that it was established in reality to enable the distinction between the treatment of European convicts and other criminals to be preserved and at the same time to avoid the charge of racial discrimination by according this superior treatment to Indians of better social status. But the system has been perverted during the first and the present Civil Disobedience Movement into a means of enhancing the punishment of political offenders.

TIME TO STOP IT.

Only this can account for the absurdity of the classification resorted to by the magistracy, which seem to be affected by the same perversity in classifying persons convicted under the Ordinances. The relegation of men like Mr. Brelvi and Mr. Jamnadas to an inferior class is explicable only on the ground that it is desired to make prison life for such "politicals" a more unattractive proposition than would be the case if they were classified according to their right. A few days ago we published a protest from a correspondent against the classification of Mr. Purshottam Tricunddas a respected member of the English Bar, and Mr. Gulwantlal Kapadia, a well-known attorney, in C class. We are shocked, too, to find that Mrs. Padbidri, the wife of a member of the editorial staff of this journal and a refined and cultured lady, has also been relegated to C class. These are only a few instances of a practice that is growing more common, that we cannot believe would be resorted to by the magistracy except under inspiration of high executive authority and which reflects discredit on anybody responsible for it. Ordinance rule, without these manifestations of a spirit of vindictiveness in its application, has long enough in itself to petulancy and to antagonise public opinion. It is time for those who have been so prolific in their assurance that emergency powers would be used with moderation and consideration for public sentiment to assert their authority and make an end of abuses of this kind.

Fooling The League

While M. Paul Boncour at the League Council at Geneva speaks hopefully about that body's efforts to secure peace in the Far East, however "dilatatory" those efforts may be, Japan, in spite of her earlier assurances that her offensive near Shanghai was to cease, coolly proceeds to extend her military activity. She has offered "peace terms," but a Shanghai message states that they differ radically from those tentatively agreed to on board the British warship, "Kent." The Japanese demand is that the Chinese must withdraw beyond the twenty kilometre zone, but Japan will agree to cease operations only "for a certain period."

Only a few hours after the an-

It appears she will have to wait long before such help comes.

The League Council has referred the Sino-Japanese dispute to a General Committee. That Committee will have no easy task. But if it does have the courage to recommend drastic action by the Powers against Japan, and if the League insists that the Powers do take such concerted action, Japan will be compelled to revise her policy towards China.

SCHOOLS AND POLITICS

The Bombay Government's Resolution on the Report on the progress of education in the Presidency in the year 1930-31 is as unsatisfactory as the Report itself. Thanks to the recent policy of niggardly grants—the expenditure during the year was actually one lakh less than in the previous year—the Report shows but a nominal increase of 2 per cent. in the number of pupils in the primary schools, a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the secondary schools and a decrease of 10 per cent. among college students. The decrease in the number of high school and college students is not principally due, as Government attempt to make out, to the Civil Disobedience movement, but to the increasing poverty of the people and increased fees. Despite their poverty many more persons would somehow manage to send their boys to technical schools and colleges. But Government have miserably failed to supply the demand for such schools and colleges.

The Resolution states that, "the fall in the number of schools specially reserved for aboriginal and hill tribes is very regrettable." If it is indeed, regrettable in view of Government's boast that they are the best custodians of the interests of the backward tribes. Referring to reduced expenditure on education and to the consequent reduction of educational facilities, the Resolution states: "Government share the disappointment which all educationalists in the Presidency must feel, but inasmuch as the elimination of waste and wiser expenditure are of greater importance than increase of funds, Government feel confident that a period of adjustment and stock-taking will be made to yield important fruit." It is good for the Bombay Government to aim at wise expenditure, but it is surely not wise expenditure to cut down education grants and lavish funds on gubernatorial parties and other unnecessary and dispensable objects.

Referring to the inevitable subject of Civil Disobedience, the Government Resolution deplors the "undermining of the loyalty of students and states: "The strain to which the whole body of youth in the Presidency was subjected was one which it should never have been called upon to undergo." Among those who contributed to that strain some credit must be given to Government. But Government do not appreciate that fact, at least they affect not to. They blame the students the parents, the teachers, in fact everything and everybody but themselves. They say they have already warned many teachers and professors and are about to warn more. But often enough it is this very warning, threatening attitude towards teachers and pupils that spreads discontentment and the spirit of resistance. The spirit of nationalism has spread to every school and college where boys and girls alike think first and foremost, whether in right or wrong directions, of their loyalty to the country. They simply laugh when told that politics is not their concern. They argue that when their house is on fire, it is not the best occupation for them to study the theory of combustion. They feel they must do something, be it ever so little.

IRELAND'S INTRIGUING FUTURE

Problems Fianna Fail Will Have To Face

(BY "WAYFARER")

With the prospects of coming into power in the Irish Free State Government following a victory in the new election over Cosgrave's Cumann na n Gaedheal Party, the Fianna Fail, led by that hero of many great battles, Eamon de Valera, which functioned in the Dail as the Opposition, enters on a new and interesting phase of its career and this event puts a final and graceful touch to the triumph of Irish Nationalism of which the Republicans have been both apostles and ardent followers.

DE VALERA'S MISSION.

One can, at this stage, only envisage the tasks that will face the Fianna Fail Ministry when it takes over the reins of government and puts into operation its ambitious programme. But the election result completely vindicates De Valera's personality and the fundamental principles for which he stands and has ever stood even during the difficult Sinn Fein days and in the aftermath of the Revolution.

The Fianna Fail's election programme in itself is a measure of the fine leadership and tactical skill of the veteran leader himself and it is easy enough to explain how the electorate responded to its appeal addressed with a characteristic Irish directness and integrity. To those who have been encouraged to believe that De Valera remains the same old fiery and irreconcilable anti-British, anti-Treaty Sinn Feiner, the Fianna Fail's to-day talking of peace and real national policy, based on a real democracy, would appear quite unreal. Yet, incredible though it may appear, he has set his heart not only on a better but a bigger Ireland with the boundary line that keeps the Six Counties away actually abolished.

Nor is it a matter of mere possibility. Things have moved a great deal in these ten years and there is no reason why Belfast should continue to remain estranged from Dublin when the former has much to gain and practically nothing to lose.

NEW "PARNELL'S ISLAND".

The fiercest animosities slowly die away with the passage of time and the reality it creates is unfolded, so to speak, petal by petal.

The modern Ireland is not the traditional, tragic country torn between the violence and suffering of coercion and terrorism. She is neither Catholic nor Protestant in any essential sense and if the Church had found the best support and co-operation in the Cosgrave regime, religion has still undergone the process of change that came with altered conditions.

The very fact, indeed, that official Catholicism has had a political significance justifies such a view. The apologists of the Cosgrave regime describe the Church as the power that stands between order and anarchy; and a more damning statement is difficult to make. But the new government is competent enough to handle the situation with consummate tact and one can safely predict a regime of secularism with complete religious tolerance, a gesture that Belfast will not be slow to appreciate.

CENSORSHIP AND CATHOLICISM.

It is possible to exaggerate the importance of Irish clericalism and its power and influence. The alarmists have, indeed, already raised the cry that Ireland is running the way of Italy and Spain with religion coming under the subordination of the powers of the State. True, the existence of censorship of literature and other public bans is incompatible with the conception of any healthy democratic State. But a people in the mass have their little prejudices that the Church may discover convenient to encourage; and this was probably what happened to Ireland.

Nearly every people boasting progress and liberalism have a horror of the so-called improper books and immoral morals of the religion of Dr. Mrs. Marie Stopes and Ireland is not the only one to cast the first. The new Dail will no doubt listen to the advice of distinguished and wise Irishmen like W. B. Yeats and George Russell (A. E.) in these matters and work for a permanent and real freedom of thought as well as political freedom.

NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

The policy of the new government in other matters would be

as clear. It is too fantastic to imagine, as the anti-De Valerians are doing, that this regime will have anything to do with downright repudiation of the Treaty or revival of the old time gunmanship. It would be equally grotesque to say that the oath of allegiance to the Crown is only a matter of sentimentality and that it does not involve, fundamentally, the question of being bound to the Empire without the freedom to break away from it. The sentimentalism in this respect is purely British, as Shaw long ago pointed out, and the ex-John Bull's Other Island has an old reputation for a sense of realism.

De Valera has certainly recognised the claim of the situation in the country on his ability of leadership and the conditions surrounding Fianna Fail's ascension to power favour the beginning of a policy to which the Republicans cling. Ireland is slowly recuperating from the effects of foreign domination and organized exploitation of centuries. She is impoverished with the limitations of a bog-bound agricultural country that could not, moreover, prevent the young and the able-bodied from going to America to earn their living—a country of absentee landlords and emigre population.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

The old conditions have, however, undergone a radical change. To-day the parasitical poor gentry are gone and they are replaced by a new class of Irish petit bourgeoisie. The economic situation has improved with better conditions of political autonomy and a new outlook marks the recent economic-social situation. As I write, *Reuter* publishes the warning addressed to the Fianna Fail by the Labour Party which hints at the danger to which an electoral system of Government is exposed. For Ireland has her poor and the Dublin slums are an eternal blot on civilisation. Cosgrave's last official act of running the "terrors" to earth gives one an inkling of the desperation that unemployment and embargo on American emigration have brought. Will De Valera meet this situation with the kind of courage and consideration that are expected of him? We shall soon see.

Notes of the Day

Churchill!

During the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the future administration of the Railways, Mr. N. M. Joshi rightly argued that the Railways must not be treated merely as a commercial proposition but as a National Service and any Railway Board must have representation of labourers, third-class passengers and such other interests. This seems to have been too much for Mr. H. P. Mody, who, affecting the pose of an aristocrat, said, "If you have to secure the representation of third-class passengers, it will only be by third-class politicians." He must have heartily enjoyed the laughter that greeted his sally and thought himself, perhaps, to be mighty witty. But the remark was childish. Mr. Mody himself would not venture to call a representative of Labour like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald a third-class politician, so long at any rate as Mr. MacDonald is a Premier.

Discrimination.

Favouritism towards Europeans is noticeable even in medical relief at public expense. Mr. J. B. Petit pointed out in the Bombay Legislative Council that, while the expenditure in the J. J. Hospital had been cut by nearly 25 per cent. and in the G. T. Hospital by 37 per cent., the reduction in the St. George's European Hospital was only about one-and-a-half per cent. It is, therefore, not very surprising that the expenditure in the European Hospital is extravagant. Mr. Petit proved this with figures supplied in the annual report of the Surgeon-General, but curiously enough the Minister in charge dismissed these figures as unreliable. It is not possible, however, even for the Minister to explain away the expenditure of Rs. 5,700 for plugs for heating water bottles.

Vicarious Punishment.

The Bengal Government have thought fit to cancel the monthly pension of Rs. 40 of Mr. Umachand Chaudhry, a retired Government clerk and the father of Miss Sumit Choudhry, sentenced to transportation for life for the murder of Mr. Stevens. The main reason assigned for cancelling the pension is Mr. Chowdhry's failure to control his daughter's tendencies towards the Civil Disobedience and other allied movements. In depriving the old man of his hard-earned pension Government have carried the principle of vicarious responsibility too far. Their action is also in painful contrast with the continuance of fat pensions of many Anglo-Indian retired officers who have done and are still doing grievous disservice to this country with impunity. It may be that the Bengal Government want Mr. Chowdhry to tender an abject apology and accept humiliating conditions to recover his pension. We hope he will do nothing repugnant to his self-respect and patriotism.

Reaction.

The reported decision of Mr. Villiers, President of the European Association, Calcutta, to leave India for good naturally raises a question about the reasons for such an unexpected decision. Says the "Daily Express" on this point: "It is important to realise that Mr. Villiers is not being driven from India by the threats against his life, but his business interests have been undoubtedly affected by the strong pro-British stand he has taken." The remarks seem satisfactory in view of the strong pro-Indian attitude taken by the people of India. Britishers may yet do fair business in India if only they respect Indian opinion, even if they cannot share it.

DIET ALLOWANCE TO MR. S. C. BOSE

"Under Consideration" Of C. P. Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 4. Replying to questions by Mr. Khaparde, leader of the Nationalists in the Legislative Council to-day that the Local Government were considering the question of granting diet allowance to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose on the same basis as was allowed to him during his incarceration in 1924. The Government was not aware that he was ever confined alone in Seoni Jail. Since February 6, his brother, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, had also been confined with him and one set of badminton had been purchased for his recreation.

Government admitted that his movements were confined to a small yard even during the day time, and declined to permit him to have morning and evening walks outside the jail.

KIDNAPPER'S THREAT

Why Lindbergh Is Reluctant

LONDON, March 3.

Hopewell (New Jersey).—Col. Lindbergh is still assured that his baby will be returned before midnight but is reticent regarding details.

The reason for his reticence is stated to be a threat in the note warning him not to talk too much or allow the contents of the note to be published, otherwise his baby will be put to death.

AL CAPONE'S OFFER.

Meanwhile Al Capone from his cell in a Penitentiary at Illinois has offered reward of two thousand sterling for information leading to the recovery of Col. Lindbergh's baby unharmed and apprehension of kidnappers.—*Reuter's Special.*

"Baby Will Die"

LONDON, Mar. 4.

New York.—A Postcard to Col. Lindbergh stating "Baby will die" is a sensational clue in the kidnapping case. Despite tireless efforts, police are still unable to pick up track of kidnappers although it is announced that after questioning 625 people they have now narrowed down their search to two unknown persons.—*Reuter's Special.*

Tipsy-Cake

"Gandhi Day" Fiasco

Twenty Arrests.

"Evening News" heading. Anyway the police did their best, they ought not to be pilloried like this.

The charges were read out and both the prisoners left the dock.—Special Cable about Dartmoor Mutiny. Couldn't wait to hear any more, we suppose.

For the benefit of our own magistracy and jail authorities we would like to draw attention to the fact that these two presumably violent criminal convicts were brought to the Court in civil clothes and without handcuffs.

We omitted to mention the Home Member. It's for his benefit too.

Al Capone, the gangster, is the latest to offer a reward (£2,000) for the rescue of Airman Lindbergh's baby. He sent the offer from his prison cell. The total amount of promised rewards now amounts to several billion dollars—we should think!

We are able to announce, however, when the baby will be found—as soon as its value as a newspaper stunt is exhausted. And we can tell you another thing. It will ultimately be found in such a way that nobody will be able to claim any of the rewards.

The W. I. T. C. handicapper made a sensational mistake of a stone-and-a-half in his handcap of Leonidas in the Calcutta Plate. We can bear a mistake of this magnitude. It's the subtle little miscalculations that we can't forgive.

We were too hasty yesterday in assuring that the Babe had repented of her long career of piratical depredations. She is busy with the scissors and paste again and picked out a juicy item of the kind that Mother loves to see—in her children's columns,—about an actress in Paris who holds a daily reception in her bath. La Vie Parisienne!

"Clarion Call" to Hereditary Classes of All-India is the title of a Communication we have received for publication from the General Manager of the Raj Jagirdari Mandal Office, Baroda.

It is a thoughtful and at times rousing—as the title indicates—appeal to the "hereditary classes" who are popularly known as Jagirdars to respond to the call of "unity"—to be up and looking after their interests before the deluge of modern revolutionary change overwhelms them.

We are unable to publish the Clarion Call because of its unnecessary length and, also, because it begins with the announcement that, "we are glad to note with satisfaction" that the Jagirdars have "got up from a long lethargy."

To be truthful we haven't noted that they have got up at all, nor were we aware of their long lethargy, and what is more, if this were true, we shouldn't be glad at all or find any ground for satisfaction.

There is a good description, however, of the important role which the Jagirdars—when they are not lethargizing—play in the State and Society. It seems "they keep the balance between the rulers and ruled thus making themselves important and necessary assets of the country." Between their soporific bouts they keep "a kind of check on both by stopping them from going astray from their proper spheres"—and getting the pickings from both sides.

The upshot of it all is that the hereditary classes are in danger of not getting "a proper footing in the upper house of the Federal Legislature" and being left "solely dependent upon Commons." There is thus hardly any security to preserve the "status quo" for these classes.

This is a very serious menace to the country and we hope the Jagirdars will respond to the Clarion Call and get up out of their lethargy. In case the call to a "status quo" may be misunderstood, we think it should be explained that, having established the claim to the "status quo" there will be no objection to their returning to their chronic and more agreeable state of "in statu somnambulismo."

POLICE KEPT BUSY ON "GANDHI" DAY

Arrest Over Thirty Including "War Council" Members

JAL NOWROJI ARRESTED: SADANAND RELEASED

Congress demonstrations in Bombay on Friday morning in connection with the second Gandhi Incarceration Day, which marks the second month of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, culminated in the arrests of nearly 20 persons. There was salt satyagraha in all the wards of the City and the police were busy from early morning effecting the arrests of those participating in the demonstrations.

A crowd thronged at Chowpatty when the "Dictator" of "D" Ward marched on the sands, and commenced preparing illicit salt. In the meanwhile the Gamdevi Police arrived on the scene, and arrested three persons including the "Dictator". The arrested men were removed to the Gamdevi lock-up.

A similar demonstration in the Fort led to the arrest of "A" Ward "Dictator" and three others. It was announced that the salt law would be defied at Bhatia Baug, and a posse of police took possession of the maidan earlier before 8 a.m. The demonstrators, however collected at Holi Chakia, and put up a secrete for the manufacture of illicit salt right in the middle of the road. For a long time there was shouting of national slogans which soon attracted the police who arrested six men, but two of them were subsequently let off. The demonstrators hoisted national flags to the lamp-posts on the streets.

SALT SATYAGRAHA AT MANDVI.
In Mandvi Ward a group of persons assembled on Azad Chowk and the "Dictator" of the Ward led the salt satyagraha. Here the police arrested 3 persons.
Other arrests in the city were: At Bhuleswar 3 and at Kamdar Maidan, Parel 2.

SIXTEENTH WAR COUNCIL ARRESTED
Gandhi Day Celebrations in City

The second "Gandhi" Incarceration Day concluded with a public meeting and a bon fire of foreign cloth on the Chaulpatty sands on Friday evening. Arriving about 15 minutes ahead of the police, the three members of the 16th War Council planted deep into the sand a big pole flying a huge national flag.

WAR COUNCIL ARRESTED.
A platform was hurriedly improvised, and an empty soda water bottle box was used for the purpose. The members of the "War Council" then commenced addressing the crowds. The speeches which lasted for quarter of an hour were interrupted by the arrival of the Police who broke up the meeting and arrested the three members of the War Council and another Congress volunteer.

The police had a tuff job in removing the flag pole which was firmly planted and defied the strength of a couple of constables. After some efforts, however, the pole was taken away. The arrested persons were surrounded by the armed police and marched to the police van at the corner of the Wilson College.

After the police withdrew from the sands, another Congress volunteer appeared at the meeting place and waving a national flag, collected a crowd round him. A bon fire of foreign cloth was then lighted which brought the police attention on the scene. They arrested the man holding the national flag and extinguished the fire.

The total arrests in connection with the second "Gandhi Day" was over 30.

SEVEN PERSONS JAILED
For Illicit Salt Manufacture

Eleven persons charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association in different manners were tried by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavalla, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Friday. Seven of them were arrested in the earlier hours of the day in connection with the second "Gandhi Day" celebration.

FOR ILLICIT SALT.
Four persons arrested in Bohra Bazar, Fort, Bombay, were tried first and found guilty under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. They were arrested while manufacturing illicit salt. The Magistrate sentenced them to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each or in default one month's more.

MORE CONVICTIONS.
Another batch of three persons including a Marwadi broker were charged with the same offence. They were arrested in Jhaveri Bazar, Sheikh Memon Street, while preparing illicit salt. The Magistrate awarded the same term of imprisonment to all and a fine of Rs. 50 to the Marwari broker and Rs. 25 each to the two other accused or in default one month's more.

"BULLETIN" SELLER JAILED.
A Congress volunteer who was arrested on Thursday while selling "Congress Bulletin" was given six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's more.

"EVENING NEWS" SELLER JAILED.
A boy selling the "Evening News" was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's more by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavalla, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Friday. The accused was arrested on Thursday at 9 p.m. while pasting a copy of an unauthorized news sheet on the Empire Building on Hornby Road. He was charged with assisting the operations of the unlawful association. Copies of the "Evening News" and a sum of Rs. 5 and odd were found in the person of the accused when he was arrested.

The accused admitted the offence and pleaded for mercy but the Magistrate could not accept the plea and convicted the accused. The court directed that the copies of the paper and the money should be returned to the accused.

MANDVI "DICTATOR" JAILED
Convictions At Mazgaon Court

Four persons arrested by the Pydhoni Police in connection with the second "Gandhi Day" celebrations were tried by Mr. L. P. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court, Bombay on Friday and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging between four months and one year.

One of the accused was the "Dictator" of the Mandvi Ward and charged under Section 17 Clause (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for being member of an unlawful association while the other two who were arrested with him on Friday morning while manufacturing contraband salt were charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association. The fourth man was arrested on Thursday night while distributing programme of "Gandhi Day".

Deputy Inspector Raj of Pydhoni Police Station giving evidence stated that it was announced in the "Congress Prabhat Patrika" that the "Gandhi Day" would be celebrated on Friday and one of the items of the programme for

the day would be to manufacture illicit salt.

THREE ARRESTS.
Relying on the information, witness went to Vadgadi, Mandvi, on Friday morning at 8-30 a.m. with a posse of police. He found the first accused and his two companions surrounded by a crowd of about 200 persons. They were preparing salt. The witness dispersed the crowd and put the three persons under arrest.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first accused—the "Dictator" of Mandvi—to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The other two accused were given six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The man who was arrested while distributing the programme of the "Gandhi Day" was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

"D" WARD "DICTATOR" JAILED
Convictions At Girgaum Court

Three persons arrested at Chaulpatty on Friday morning for taking part in salt satyagraha were charged under Section 17 Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act before Mr. L. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court. Two of them were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further imprisonment for six weeks and the third accused was given the same sentence but without fine.

The first accused, a young Gujarati stated that he was a Congressman from Jambusar but refused to answer any more questions. According to police he was the "Dictator" of the "D" Ward. The second and the third accused were Marathi youths.

INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.
Inspector Foster stated that at about 8 that morning he found a crowd of about 200 people opposite the Wilson College. It dispersed on being asked to do so but the three accused remained at their seats. The first accused was stirring salt water in a tray over a fire.

To a question of the Magistrate the witness said that he believed the first accused to be the 14th "Dictator" of Girgaum and added "I have lost count of them."

10 ARRESTS AT DADAR AND MATUNGA
Bundles Of "Bulletins" Seized By Police

Ten persons including a Congress worker of Matunga and his brother were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on Thursday evening following the raid (1) of a room in Ramkrishna Sadanand Building, Dadar, suspected to be the office of two persons who were arrested by a Police Constable on Thursday night. They were put up for trial before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavalla, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Friday and charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful Association.

The prosecuting evidence was that the accused were caught red-handed while they were attempting to inscribe the Boycott slogan on the walls of Whiteaway's in Fort. They carried with them a stencil plate, brushes and tar. The article were produced in the Court as exhibits. Both the accused pleaded ignorance of the implications of their action and expressed regret.

The Magistrate directed that they should be bound over for a period of one year for a sum of Rs. 25 each and asked them to leave the Court with a warning "Be careful in future."

"Bulletin" Editor Surrenders Himself

The first editor of the "Congress Bulletin" who was wanted by the police for failing to report him to the police, surrendered to the police on Friday.

He was arrested on January 6, along with other Congress workers and detained in Byculla Jail under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. He was recently released from custody and an order of the Police Commissioner was served on him which required that he should report himself to the police, every day.

WHY OBSERVE HARTAL?
Police Chief's Offer To Dava Bazar Merchants

Chemists and druggists of the Dava Bazar, Princess Street, were invited to a conference with the Police Commissioner of Bombay on Friday afternoon. It is understood the Police Commissioner asked the merchants the reason why they declared a hartal and suspended business indefinitely. Some of the merchants are said to have complained that they were forced to close down their shops on account of picketing by Congress volunteers.

The Police Commissioner promised adequate police help to the merchants if they needed such help. It is understood that

One year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default three months' further imprisonment was the sentence awarded to the B. P. C. C. Ex-Secretary Re-Arrested And Jailed

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MR. J. A. D. NAOROJI ARRESTED

Under Emergency Ordinance

Bombay, Friday (3 p.m.)

Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, grandson of the late Dadabhai Naoroji, was arrested by Deputy Inspector Chaudhri of the C. I. D. at the "Bombay House" in the office of the Tata Oil Mills Ltd., on Friday afternoon. The arrest has been effected under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Mr. Naoroji was taken to the office of the Police Commissioner and after a while he was allowed to go to his place. It is understood that he will surrender himself to the police at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Friday).

Mr. B. N. Saklatvala the Managing Director of the Tata Oil Mills Ltd., saw Khan Bahadur Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police, at the Police Headquarters in connection with the arrest of Mr. J. A. Naoroji.

Drives To Jail In His Own Car

Mr. J. A. Naoroji arrived with his jail kit and bedding at the Head Police Office at about 5 p.m. and drove in his own car from the police headquarters to the Byculla Jail accompanied by a C.I.D. officer.

Mr. Naoroji was at the wheel. From his luxurious motor car he entered the jail gates.

prisonment was the sentence awarded to an ex-Secretary of the B. P. C. C. and another Congress Worker who were released only half an hour before.

Both of them, who were detained in the Byculla Jail under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, were released at 1 p.m. from the Head Police Office on Friday afternoon and were required to report themselves to the police after ten minutes. By the time they reached Sheikh Menon Street, they were put under arrest, marched to the Esplanade Police Station, placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavalla, Third Presidency Magistrate and sentenced for failing to report to the Police.

INScribing "BOYCOTT SLOGANS"
Two Accused Bound Over For One Year

Inscribing the words "Boycott British Goods" on the Whiteaway's building was described to be the offence of two persons who were arrested by a Police Constable on Thursday night. They were put up for trial before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavalla, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Friday and charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful Association.

The prosecuting evidence was that the accused were caught red-handed while they were attempting to inscribe the Boycott slogan on the walls of Whiteaway's in Fort. They carried with them a stencil plate, brushes and tar. The article were produced in the Court as exhibits. Both the accused pleaded ignorance of the implications of their action and expressed regret.

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SADANAND TO GIVE EVIDENCE IN MEERUT CASE

Released And Served With New Police Order

Bombay, Friday (3 p.m.)

Mr. S. Sadanand, who was arrested and detained under the Emergency Powers Ordinance was released from the Byculla Jail on Friday afternoon. He is proceeding to Meerut to give evidence for the defence. An order served by the Police Commissioner gives him permission to go to Meerut only for the purpose of giving evidence.

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TEXT OF ORDER.
The following is the text of the order:—

Whereas I am satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that you have been acting or are about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace, I, Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, do hereby direct and order

(a) that you shall reside in Bombay, except for such period as is necessary for you to attend the Meerut trial as a witness and

(b) that you shall abstain from all activities in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement.

FLAG SALUTATION AND HARTAL AT CHEMBUR

(From Our Correspondent) GHATKOPER, Mar. 4.
In celebration of the "Gandhi Day" a Prathat Feri was taken out to-day at Chembur by the 21st 'Dictator' of the Upnagar camp. The flag salutation ceremony was performed by him later at 8 a.m. but the police did not interfere. A complete hartal was observed to-day as a protest against the arrest of the 20th "Dictator" of the suburban camp.

THREE WORKERS JAILED FOR DEFLYING POLICE ORDERS

(From Our Correspondent) VILE PARLE, Mar. 4.
Three prominent Congress workers, who were re-arrested on Wednesday for defying the police order, were convicted by the City Magistrate, Baroda, and were sentenced to one year and a fine of Rs. 30, or in default one month, 18 months' and 15 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. They were placed in 'C' class.

Chembur Volunteer Jailed
(From Our Correspondent) CHEMBUR, March 3.

A young volunteer who was released recently was arrested on 1st instant by the Chembur Police. He was placed before the Kuria Magistrate yesterday who sentenced him to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 or, in default, to undergo 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED
Three Men Fined For Keeping Common Gaming House

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield, after hearing arguments in a revision application filed by R. L. Walvekar, a municipal corporator and a landlord of Poona, R. B. Bhagwat, a clerk of the first applicant, and U. P. Rode, a resident of Bombay, against the judgment of the First Class Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona, upheld the conviction of the lower court and confirmed the sentence passed on the three accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200, Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 respectively on the respective charges of keeping a common gaming house, assisting in conducting the same, and for being found in it under Section 4(c) of the Gaming Act. The first applicant was a licensed clerk of one Mr. B. H. Walvekar, a licensed bookmaker. APPLICANT'S OFFICE RAIDED.

The facts of the case were that two police officers were empowered by the Government to intercept the telephone messages between Poona and Bombay on racing days. One of these police officers overheard on September 28, 1931 a message pertaining to bets on certain horses. Consequently, the office of the first applicant was raided and a scrap of paper, on which the names of certain horses were recorded, was seized, along with other papers by the police. Three letters among the find confirmed the phone message.

It was contended on behalf of the applicants that there was neither evidence of any bets offered or accepted, nor were any instruments of gaming found during the search. Their Lordships discharged the rule.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the applicants.

CITY NOTES

MILLOWNERS RUBBING THEIR EYES

DECLINE IN GOLD SHIPMENTS FROM BOMBAY

BOMBAY, March 4.
The Rupee is worth 11 As. 6.3 Ps. gold, or 13.02 pence to-day.

The Bombay Millowners are to be congratulated on waking up to a realisation of the situation. If the Press message is to be believed, they have stopped droning about the loss of business to Bombay and I think some credit for this is due to this column. I think that the awakening is none-too-early and hope that they will not fall asleep again like those Seven Sleepers of Gibbon.

NO USE COMPLAINING.
It may be good to let off steam by complaining against the unreasonable attitude of the picketers but, as the millowners themselves observe, there is no hostility to the Bombay mills as such. It is a pity that they did not take full advantage of the situation and organise their selling methods to suit new conditions. If there had been enough initiative we would have seen their stocks dwindling down rapidly instead of mounting up steadily.

HEAVY STOCKS ON HAND.
While stocks on hand at the end of February are believed to be near 150,000 bales (10,000 more than in January), they can easily be disposed of if the millowners will take proper steps to do so. It must be recognised that Bombay stands to lose most from the reported heavy imports of dhooties and other brands of foreign cloth and a united sales effort is called for to get over the competition.

DO NOT MIX WITH THE GOATS.
If the sheep and goats cannot be separated because the former will mix with the latter, then they have themselves to thank for what treatment they get. I pointed out on more than one occasion that it was the duty of the millowners to organise a separate selling market for their own wares so that there may be no picketing. Have not the other Swadeshi enterprises organised similar markets and have they not benefitted by the Swadeshi sentiment?

DIRECT SELLING NOT BENEFICIAL.
It is rather unwise to get into direct contact with up-country purchasers under the managing agency system. They can have little reliable information about the parties and it is safer to pass on the risk to the brokers who have known them for years. Otherwise the companies will be faced with the necessity of writing off large amounts on account of bad debts of sales agents as happened in one of the big monopoly companies in Bombay. And it will be found that the resultant situation will be financially worse than the present one.

FLIGHT OF BUSINESS NOT REAL.
Mr. H.M. Mehta made an effective reply to the cry about flight of business from Bombay by pointing out that, if the Bombay mills were losing business as much as was reported, they would have had to go into liquidation before this. But that does not mean that the Bombay mills are getting that benefit from the conditions to which they are entitled.

DO NOT LEAVE IT TO THE BROKERS.
It is unwise to leave the matter to the initiative of the brokers because they will require more organising than is necessary for the millowners. And it is more the business of the latter to speed up the disposal of their stocks than that of brokers to do all the work of the millowners.

NO STATUTORY BOARD FOR RAILWAYS.
The Assembly is raising the

question of the undestirability of making the Railway Board a statutory body. Even as it is, the Board is noted, according to those in the know, as being specialists in the art of "postponing decisions" and "choosing the lines of least work." For an example, we may quote the incapacity of the Board to find experts to help them and their inability to help themselves. They seem to have all the good qualities except two. They do not know how to do the right thing and they will not take advice. That is a strong case against the "Statutory Body" idea.

SECURITIES WEAKE.
London came out 10 shillings lower and Bombay receded nearly one rupee in 3 1/2 per cents. That shows how much selling pressure comes in on slightest signs of weakness. But this is no reason to believe that the rates will tumble down. If we take into account the incidence of the income-tax rates in operation this year, we should find a resultant depression in the market, but it is London that rules the local market and the prospects of easier money and the repayment of £33 millions of the £80 millions Loan of the Government might carry securities there to a higher level.

THE BURMA SEPARATION.
It seems to be more or less assumed that Burma would be separated. If the Burmans want it we should not object. So far as India is concerned, there will be little cause for sorrow financially, because, taking all things into account, Burma has cost the Indian Exchequer quite a lot. An independent Burma will find, like separated Sind, that new taxation and heavier responsibilities will arise.

THE WEEK'S GOLD SHIPMENT.
Although there is still direct shipping by rail and steamer from up-country stations, it is possible to give some estimate of this week's shipment of gold, from the business transacted here. It is thought that the total for this week will be between one crore and one and a quarter crores.

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TRADE & FINANCE

FIRM AND BUOYANT TONE IN SECURITIES

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY

The monetary situation was somewhat easier during the week with call funds available between 4 to 5 per cent. Treasury Bill maturities amounted to Rs. 544 lacs and renewals to Rs. 431.50 lacs. The floating debt of the Government of India is now reduced to Rs. 49.26 crores as compared with over Rs. 84 crores in September last. The yield has been gradually brought down from the level of 7 per cent. to about 5½ per cent. Government have suspended for the time being the sale of six months bills as from next week both by tender and on top. This action was perhaps desirable as the maturity of six months bills now sold will fall sometime in September and may overlap the issue of a new rupee loan which is usually floated in July. It may be pointed out that six months bills were on offer throughout the last year. The trade demand shows a small decrease of Rs. 39.43 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One Month 5 per cent; Two months 4 3/4 per cent; Three months 4 per cent, and six months 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 28th February 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 84.50 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 9,86,62,000 as compared with Rs. 9,63,000 at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.40, an increase of 1.20 per cent. over last week. Loans and Cash credits have increased by Rs. 4.32 lacs and by Rs. 3.34 lacs respectively, while inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 8.84 lacs. Ways and Means advances show a reduction of 2 crores, to Rs. 11 crores. Government deposits are down by Rs. 63.31 lacs to Rs. 8.00 crores, while other deposits show a little increase of Rs. 38.61 lacs to Rs. 61.09 crores. The Bank stands unchanged at 6 per cent.

CILT EDGED MARKET

A firm and buoyant tone continued in the gilt-edged market following a further appreciation in the price of India sterling stocks. It may be noted that the rise has come with remarkable rapidity and is an all-round one. Long term securities have appreciated in the same proportion as the short-term bonds, which is a healthy sign indeed and reveals a true revival of confidence in the credit of India and must favourably affect the future Indian Government issues. 3½ per cent. Paper advanced to Rs. 6-6 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan to Rs. 98-4. 1935 and 1933 loans stood at Rs. 98-4 and Rs. 100, and 1939-44 to Rs. 97. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 are quoted at a premium of 7 annas and 1933-35 bonds rose by one rupee to Rs. 98-8. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan was placed at Rs. 100 and Treasury Bonds at Rs. 102-2. 4 per cent. 1930-70 Loan further improved to Rs. 93-8 and 1934-37 loan to Rs. 88. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 loan gained about Rs. 3 to Rs. 73-10 and 1934 bonds by Rs. 1/4 to Rs. 98-8.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was quite steady on the whole although a slightly easier tone prevailed early in the week. Sellers of ready T. quoted 1s. 6-1/8d. with buyers at 1s. 6-3/8d. The large applications to Government at 1s. 6-1/8d. resulting in an allotment of but 9 per cent. strength to the market towards the close. The applications were largely from outside markets, business in the local market being comparatively small, both in connection with the export of gold as well as of merchandise. In the forward market the following rates obtained:—March 15-6/3/32. April 1/6-1/16/1. May 1/16-1/32 and June 1/8.

The dollar sterling quotations moved between dollars 3.48-5/8 and dollars 3.49-3/8 and closed at dollars 3.49 1/4. French francs showed little change during the week the closing being 88.65. The Belg. remained unchanged at 25.00 and the Italian Lira at 67.25.

A press communique of the 1st March states that sterling purchased during the week ending 27th February 1932 amounted to £1,738,000 and since 1st April 1931 to date to £33,745,000. The Treasury during the same period amounted to £3,792,804, of which £14,047,804 represented sales of sterling.

Another communique of the 2nd instant states that on Wednesday the 2nd instant tender for £10,705,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 9 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £19,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 8th March 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Prices in the gold market were

"WHAT IS BAD FOR INDIA IS BAD FOR MUSLIMS"

(Continued from page 1)

The object is apparent: it is to remove Railways entirely out of the control of the Legislature.

THOSE COMMITTEES.

He referred next to the discussion on the subject by the Consultative Committee and said that a communique issued on the subject left them in the dark about vital matters. "There are members and members in every Assembly and every body. Is it not in the public interest that we should know who are the members of the Consultative Committee and who the other, and what reasons they advance? We find on every important issue the Consultative Committee says that the question be referred to His Majesty's Government for decision. We know His Majesty's Government has to decide them, but then why waste time and money in these Committees?"

MUSLIM ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

The speaker next referred to the statement of Mr. Zafarullah Khan that, until communal settlement was announced, they could not take part in the proceedings. He criticised this attitude, because what was bad for the whole of India was bad for 72 million Muslims (applause), just as what was bad for 72 million Muslims was bad for the whole of India. (Mr. Ahmed: Not always, sir).

The speaker was, at this stage, interrupted by Mr. Ghuznavi and Sir A. Subramanyam who declared that he was not speaking for the Muslim community. Sir Abdul Rahim retorted that he had as much right to express what he considered was for the good of his community as any one else.

Maulana Shafie Daudi recalled that the mandate to the R.T.C. Muslim delegation was not to discuss Central Responsibility without previous communal settlement.

RETORT TO SHAFIE DAUDI.

Sir Abdul Rahim said that he had heard the rumour that Maulana Shafie Daudi had once tendered his resignation. He maintained that Muslim members should have taken an effective part in those discussions.

SUPPORT TO RANGA IYER.

Sir Edgar Wood supported Mr. Ranga Iyer's motion.

NEW DELHI, March 4.

Sir Harishankar Gour, leader of the Nationalists, expressed apprehension that a strenuous attempt was being made to create a body which would be independent of the control of the Indian Legislature. What was the use, he asked, of treating as evergreen an out-of-date despatch of the Government of India on Reforms. He could understand the object of some Europeans and Anglo-Indians, because they wanted to preserve the lion's share of the loaves and fishes, which they had hitherto been enjoying.

EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN MONOPOLY.

Proceeding, he quoted figures of all State Railways showing that of those whose salary was above Rs. 150, Hindus were twenty-six per cent or one-third of what they were entitled to on a population basis; Muslims were six per cent or one-fourth of what they were entitled to; Anglo-Indians thirty per cent or 30 times as they were entitled to and Europeans 25 times on a population basis. He objected to this inequality and asked why this inequality should be perpetuated.

Mr. Khabiruddin Ahmed: Why then does your Deputy Leader Mr. Ranga Iyer support Sir Henry Gidney?

NO DEVOLUTION OF POWER TO THE PARLIAMENT.

Sir H. S. Gour proceeding added: "It is too much to expect that the future Parliament of this country should be left to decide as to what should be the proportionate representation in the public services of the country if the recommendations of the Government of India were followed by that of General Hammond and of the Consultative Committee which would be translated into an Act of Parliament, you will be sowing the seed of that discontent against which any constitution will afford no relief."

Sir H. Gidney: "That is a misstatement of fact."

Sir H. S. Gour: I might state that Mr. Ranga Iyer never intended to convey the impression that he was in favour of devolution of power from India to the British Parliament.

At this stage, Mr. Khabiruddin Ahmed interrupted, whereupon the President warned him to beware of the consequences of frequently indulging in interjections.

SUBORDINATION NOT WANTED.

Continuing Sir H. S. Gour read passages from a communique of the Consultative Committee regarding discussions on the Statutory Board, and said that the members of the Committee had signally failed to do their duty. (Amplause). He affirmed that whatever might be the difference of opinion between communities in India, they were

all united on this that the Government of this country in the next constitution should be an autonomous Government and not subordinate in any respect to the British Parliament.

Here Mr. Khabiruddin Ahmed again interrupted, when the President gave him a final warning. ASSEMBLY NOT TO RELAX POWERS.

Concluding Sir H. S. Gour made it clear that the Railway Board could not be permitted to become a body independent of the control of elected members of the Legislature, and that this House was against any curtailment of its powers and privileges and would refuse to accept a position which did not correspond to that which obtained in self-governing Dominions.

"A HISTORIC DOCUMENT."

Sir Hugh Cooke felt that speaker after speaker had in the heat of the debate got away from the main point. General Hammond's report was a historic document and had put the issues on either side fairly, though General Hammond need not have put his own conclusions. The speaker did not oppose the idea of an "ad hoc" Committee on the subject.

Mr. Neogy said that he had developed a general attitude of indifference, because the House was not taken seriously either by the Government or by the people and that the authority of the House had passed over to the Viceroy's House.

BACK-DOOR METHODS.

Mr. Neogy gave the House the history of how this subject came before the R. T. C. He said that when it appeared in the report of the Federal Structure Committee, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Jinnah and Sardar Ujjalsingh protested that they had had no discussion on Lord.

Lord Sankey replied that the Maharaja of Bikaner had on more than one occasion spoken about it.

The Maharaja of Bikaner at once said: "I have never used the word 'statutory authority' and he referred only to the functions which the Railway Board is exercising now."

Lord Sankey promised to take note of the protests, but the unwanted child still appeared in the Report.

Mr. Neogy said that the Brigadier-General's report was dated August 5, 1931 which was long before the second session of the R. T. C., and yet this report was never supplied to the members of the R. T. C. and was probably reserved for the more congenial atmosphere of the Viceroy's House.

FEEDER TO BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

Finally, Mr. Neogy referred to statements in the House of Commons by the late Sir Alfred Mond and Earl Winterston showing that the Indian Railway programme was stimulated with a view to relieve unemployment in England and recalled Sir Charles Innes' speech at the last Empire Economic Conference. "The truth is when Sir Edgar Wood and Sir Hugh Cooke talk of commercial principle, they wish to retain control to enable the Railways of India to be run to the advantage of their own country."

Mr. Anklesaria examined the position of the railways in the constitution in several Dominions and other countries, and wanted that the question in India should be examined by experts.

RAINY PROMISES EXPERT ENQUIRY.

Sir George Rainy said that he did not intervene earlier because the Government of India's position, explained in the despatch to the Secretary of State, was known for the last sixteen months, and since then the Round Table Conference was selected of the subject, and so far as the Government members were concerned, the matter was somewhat "sui judice."

However, the Railway Member was glad that the discussion had enabled the Government to know the view-points of the members. Concluding, he informed the House that as envisaged in the Government of India's despatch, there would be an expert enquiry into the details of the plan, which the R. T. C. Committee drew up.

A DIFFERENT TURN.

Mr. Ranga Iyer confessed that the debate had taken a turn different from that he had in mind. He had not thought of a Statutory Railway Board. However that subject had come in, but surprisingly, Mr. Jagannath Asarwal had suspected that in this matter, he had joined hands with Sir Henry Gidney. If Sir Henry Gidney's advice was followed, the Railways would be completely in the hands of Sir Henry himself.

Mr. Ranga Iyer next moved a motion to urge the Indianisation of supervisory services by the Company railways.

RAILWAY DEMANDS PASSED.

Mr. Hayman, replying, pointed out that the proportion of twenty-five per cent. recruitment had already been attained, and that the House adjourned.—A.P.

among the Company managed railways, the South Indian Railway had attained that proportion. Mr. Hayman had not concluded his speech when the kullitane was applied and thereafter all Railway demands were granted and the House adjourned.—A.P.

CURRENT URDU LITERATURE

Growing Number Of Capable Writers

Urdu (Aurangabad).—The issue for the last quarter of 1931 opens with Mr. Mujib's article on Russian literature. This chapter, which is the fourth of a series, deals with the poetry of several Russian poets and gives ample quotations from their works. In another article Dr. Yusuf Husain gives the translation of the 10th lecture of Garcin de Tassy's on Urdu literature. The translation under notice consists of 25 pages and deals with the early Urdu newspapers and books, whether original or translations, written before the mutiny and it also takes note of Urdu works translated into English. Mr. Hukum Chand's article on Urdu which was read at a meeting of the Delhi Society held on the 7th March 1870, is reproduced just to show the great interest the Society, a detailed account of which is promised in the January issue.

used to take in the advancement of the "lingua franca" of India. The article headed "Account" of the poets of Burhanpur by Iftikhar Ahmed Khalil is very exhaustive and treats of no less than 37 poets, giving selections from their available poetical works. Mirza Fida Ali writes an account of the unaltered Urdu poets and gives a number of their poetry. "Asafat-e-Ki" of the late Shad Azimabadi's life as written by himself in Persian together with three unpublished poems by him will prove of special interest to the students of Urdu literature. This account was written long ago at the request of Nawab Masud Jang Bahadur but sees the light of the day for the first time. With this number the 11th year of this useful journal comes to a close.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Science (Aurangabad).—The issue for the last quarter of 1931 opens with a very interesting article on the creation of man. It is in the form of a dialogue and is based on an article in the "Popular Science". The translation or adaptation is so well done that even a layman can very easily follow the writer's arguments. Israil Ahmad deals in a lengthy article with the fundamentals of science. For the present only the first number of this interesting series is published.

The article on "manure" by Prof. Wasilullah Khan is well-written and deals with all kinds of manures in use at present. Dr. Abdul Hal Quaraishi's article on "health" is very informative. The new planet, Pluto, is described by Prof. Minhajuddin. The article entitled "Artificial Jewels" by Prof. Partington is translated by Rifaat Husain and is worthy of a careful perusal. The "life of the motor-car" is described in another interesting article. This number brings the 4th year of the life of "Science" to a close. It is yet premature to ascertain how far this magazine has succeeded in its efforts to develop and popularise the study of scientific subjects among the Urdu-knowing people. But there is no doubt that the magazine is in spite of innumerable handicaps, fighting its way to its goal and it is hoped that before long the mentally so necessary for scientific subjects will be fully developed. We wish every success in this enterprise.

A HUMOROUS WRITER

Nigar (Lucknow).—The January number is wholly devoted to one subject, viz. the jokes, pleasantries of Mirza Ghalib. The article contains numerous examples of such pleasantries, culled from his poetical and prose works. There is no doubt that the article has been written with a great zeal of labour and it is to be hoped, will be appreciated by all. It would have been better if indeed, examples from other Persian poets had not found a place in the magazine.

DERBY'S DEPARTURE FOR BOMBAY

MADRAS, March 4. The Earl and Countess of Derby left for Bombay en route to England. They were seen off by Lady Beatrice Stanley at the station, accompanied by the Private and Military Secretaries to the Governor and two A. D. C.s.—A.P.

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"SEPARATION, RIGHT COURSE FOR BURMA"

Political & Economic Conditions Improving

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS AT ANNUAL MEETING

RANGOON, Mar. 3.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce H. E. the Governor explained that he had not attended the annual meeting of the other Chambers of Commerce as none of them had invited him to do so while he attended this meeting because for many years he had taken special interest in trade and commerce, because he liked to hear Chairman's year's review and because by his presence tonight he could render a small return to Burma Chamber's members for advice for assistance placed at the disposal of his Government and himself. While following the President's example, he proposed to say very little about dominant political issues of the day like separation or non-separation. He expected the Chamber's attitude towards the issue was much the same as his—one of detached and sympathetic interest though personally he considered that separation from India and acceptance of the constitution offered was the right course for Burma.

IMPROVED POLITICAL SITUATION.

Referring to economic conditions, His Excellency shared the President's feelings of subdued hopefulness though daring not to be too optimistic he believed that there was improvement not only in economic condition but also in political situation, even in the last four days there being further increase in price of paddy. His Excellency thought that the result of Government's efforts in balancing the Budget was satisfactory. At any rate, their budget for 1932-33 compared very favourably with that presented at the Bengal and Bombay Legislative Councils. He pointed out that in the retrenchment campaign of last year Local Government adopted much the same policy as the Government of India did in 1931.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Regarding civil aviation though

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 4.

Baroda, Bradey, Bussrah, City of Salford, Gardner, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 5.

Yamagata Maru, Iwashita Kobe, Jaladuta, Baker, Rangoon, Ranchi, Brooks, London.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 4.

Steamer C/o Salford for Liverpool.

Steamer Katinga for New York.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Ranchi.—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Ranchi will sail to-day from Ballard Pier station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Baroda.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Baroda arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussrah with a general cargo and 92 passengers.

S.S. City of Salford.—The K N Coy's steamer City of Salford arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Yamagata Maru.—The N Y K steamer Yamagata Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Jaladuta.—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointment

The following notifications have been made:—

Sir Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, Advocate General, Bombay, is granted leave.

Mr. Vittal Fardumji Taraporewalla, Bar-at-Law, is to act as Advocate General, Bombay, vice Sir J. B. Kanga, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. D. D. Nangra, on return from leave is to officiate as a Puisne Judge of Bombay High Court vice the Hon. Mr. Justice W. T. W. Baker, proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. Aminuddin, is to act as Political Agent, Janjira, vice Mr. Hamid A. Ali, proceeding on leave.

Mr. L. N. Brown, is to be Political Agent, Surgaha, vice Mr. R. G. Gordon, proceeding on leave.

Captain G. C. L. Crichton, Assistant Resident, Kolhapur, is granted leave on average pay.

Lieutenant Colonel L. E. Lang, Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, is granted leave.

Mr. G. H. Salvi, Officiating Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Solapur, is to officiate temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Solapur.

Mr. N. S. Lokur, District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is granted leave.

Allahabad Express

Poonah Express

Madras Express

Punjab Mail

Allahabad Express

Poonah Express

Allahabad Express

Poonah Express

Madras Express

Punjab Mail

Allahabad Express

Poonah Express

Allahabad Express

Poonah Express

Madras Express

Punjab Mail

Allahabad Express

Poonah Express

Allahabad Express

Poonah Express

COMMERCE CHAMBER'S

His Excellency could not say very much about it. He observed that his conversation with the Director of Civil Aviation who recently visited Rangoon was all encouraging one and thought that if the Director's scheme materialised they would be able to send not very long before Burma letters to England travelling almost the whole way by air.

Taking stock of position of the Port of Rangoon he opined that development during the last twelve years was very satisfactory.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Mr. W. T. Henry, M.L.C., Chairman in the course of the speech thanked the Governor for his presence at the Chamber's meeting and said that there was no political significance attached to it. His Excellency's attending Chamber meeting showed his interest in industry and commerce which were represented by members present there and his recognition of the service which great British trading concerns rendered to the province.

MAC'S R. T. C. STATEMENT RECALLED.

Referring to the Premier's statement at the Burma Round Table Conference he observed that it assured all communities that they would have fair field and that was just what the Chamber had been asking for all along. He referred to his speech at the Burma Council in this connection. He felt sure that everyone welcomed return to political realism and sound common sense manifested on that occasion by some of Burma's most irreconcilable politicians. The effects of the rebellion, he said, would be felt for a long time to come and expressed gratitude to police, civil, military and peace missions of Saydaws who admirably co-operated to bring about pacification which was completed. Referring to rice industry Mr. Henry said that it showed singularly few redeeming features.—A.P.

ARRESTS IN LAHORE

LAHORE, March 4.

Twenty-one persons including the 22nd "Dictator" and three other ladies were arrested this evening. Two Sikhs and two ladies were arrested while marching in procession for picketing. Later, a separate procession of Ahir volunteers, with a red flag paraded through Anarkali raising slogan. A crowd of Muslims followed the processionists who were quick-marching. The police made a cordon round them, and arrested four volunteers who were heading the procession, while the crowd was pushed back. There was a tug-of-war between the police and the Ahir volunteers when being removed to the police van. All the four volunteers clung to each other and refused to be removed separately for some time. The crowd which was witnessing the arrest was ordered under Section 32, Police Act, to disperse. Some of them dispersed, while the remaining, about 20 men were taken into custody.—A.P.

TIMINGS OF G. I. P. R. MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

CHANGES TAKE EFFECT FROM MARCH 1ST.

On and from 1st March, 1932, a revised Time-table has into force and the arrivals and departures of the Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus are as under:—

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS.

Timing at Victoria Terminus.

Trains.

Arrivals.

H.M.

Madras Mail

Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)

Peshawar & Lucknow

Express

Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)

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It is well known that the human skin is constantly undergoing a tearing down and building up process. With advancing years or waning vitality this tissue-change lags; the lifeless, soiled surface skin stays on so long that its owner gets a "poor complexion."

Common sense tells us this dead skin cannot be enlivened or beautified by any cosmetic, lotion or powder. The natural thing to do is to actually remove the offensive skin—remove the bad complexion. It has been found that ordinary Merciolized Wax completely absorbs the devitalized skin, in minute particles, so gently, gradually as to cause no inconvenience. Merciolized Wax, which any chemist can supply, is put on at night like cold cream, and washed off in the morning. If you would have a brilliantly beautiful and youthful complexion, just use this simple treatment.



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Tassore Suit	Rs. 15.
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White Office Shirt	Rs. 3.
White Office Trousers	Rs. 4.

Through Japanese Spectacles

PRESS "SHOCK TACTICS"

A "Correspondent in Japan" writes to the "New Statesman" and "Nation":—

In his study of herd-instinct Trotter says that the gravity of a threat to the herd is shown by nothing better than by the activity of rumour. He might have converted the proposition, and said that the prevalence of rumour tends to produce an atmosphere of danger, just as a man walking alone through a wood at night has only to think of lurking presences to be surrounded by them.

In time of war it is the business of patriotic papers to do this for the nation at large; and the more popular journalism has become an engine for giving the mob stimulating shocks the more will the methods of the electric cell be required in emergencies.

The Japanese press, while short-circuited by the police on "dangerous" social questions, has not taken long to develop very creditable shock-tactics on other lines. Sex-appeal, as a respectable outlet for youthful irregularities and a cathartic of "dangerous thought" has long enjoyed a bad eminence; but since the beginning of the Manchuria trouble it has been eclipsed by that fine old purge for internal discontents, a good foreign war, with its drums and trappings, its victories, national heroes and foreign villains, and the alluring prospects of bigger and better things for the future.

THOSE "RONINS"

It was not for nothing that the first Japanese conquests on the Asiatic mainland were made by an Empress whose name was Jingo. The spirit with which she conquered Korea is only too easily invoked in modern Japan. She should have lived hereafter; for there has certainly been a time for such a word during the last two months, during which every art of "yellowness" has been used to heap abuse on the meddling and ignorant Council of the League of Nations, and to glorify the heroes of conquest without "war". While delegations of schoolgirls go to Manchuria to provide heroes with pocket-handkerchiefs, and are duly photographed at their priest-like task for the picture page of the "Osaka Mainichi", the boom of Manchurian guns is broadcast, and the leading articles exhaust King Cambyse's vein to describe the misguided body of men who "with few exceptions do not know where Mukden is situated" (Oct. 28th) and who are "persisting in acting as the mouthpiece of the Chinese bandits." (Nov. 14th).

When papers roar in this tone it is plain that some substitute for the Bad Uncle in the fairy tales has to be found. The solitary state of the Japanese delegate at the early League meetings had to be accounted for by the machinations of some deep-revolving enemy. At first it was Dr. Sze, whose tongue robbed the Hybla bees and left Mr. Yeshizawa speechless; but the introduction of the American observer needed a greater cause than this. Fortunately, the routine calls of Sir Miles Lampson and Sir Charles Lindley to acquaint the Japanese Foreign Office with the British support of the League's decision provided the necessary inspiration. Lords Reading and Cecil had been "very strong in pushing that resolution forward," and it became clear that in suite of the thirteen votes cast against Japan, "Britain Supporting China" was the correct headline ("Osaka Mainichi", Oct. 27th). The obvious motive was revenge; there was the Peiping surtax controversy of 1925, and "Baron Shidehara's refusal to co-operate with Britain in sending troops to Shanghai in 1927," besides the Hankow and Kiangtong troubles. Lords Cecil and Reading, Sir Miles and Sir Charles were loyal "ronin", avenging past injuries according to the best Japanese traditions.

A DISCOVERY.

While the "Asahi" took a moderate tone over the affair, the "Osaka Mainichi" (a twin of the "Tokyo" Nichi-Nichi) now discovered that British prestige was waning, and devoted a leading article to explaining why and how. An immediate effect was produced. Britain herself believed and trembled. The League remained intransigent, it is true. But on November 7th the "Mainichi" reported "Britain Embarrassed by Nippon Allegation: Press Tone Changes". As exhibits it was able to quote not only the "Daily Mail" but also the "Daily Express" (which is just as influential as the world leading papers) (sic). To show that the "Mainichi" was not fully placated by even these responsible organs, a parallel column ungraciously observed that "the impression stamped in the minds of the Japanese people cannot be readily erased."

Three days later the game was in full swing once more. "It may be only a rumour, but it is freely asserted that a reciprocal courtesy in return for the British support, Nanking has promised something to Britain." And by the 13th, "rumour" had become report. Sir Miles Lampson was the Bad Man: the undermining of Japanese trade was his aim. British cotton piece-goods and newsprint were to be duty-free, 5,000 spinning-machines, two dye-works, plants, and paper and artificial silk mills were all to be supplied by Britain on the Boxer Indemnity, the Thordurn case had been settled, a contract for fortification materials for the Yangtze was pending, and, to add insult to injury, Sir Miles had flown in an aeroplane with Dr. Wellington Koo.

PROTEST BY BRITISH JOURNAL

At this stage the representative British newspaper, the "Japan Chronicle", stepped in with a leader entitled "Inventions in the Press," in which "all this" was roundly described as "pure mischief-making," and in which a suggestion was quietly dropped that such a campaign of motive-hunting was hard to reconcile with "a firmly-founded confidence in a good case." This had an immediate effect. On the next day the "English Mainichi" rediscovered British press support everywhere but in the "News Chronicle" and the "Manchester Guardian," and the ramp was allowed to peter out.

But the "impression in the mind of the Japanese people" was still there to be played on. An editorial of November 16th asserted that the British Government "practically overrode the Council" (after Chanchun and Chichihar "practically" is excellent!), and added that it was "most presumptuous of the League, or Britain for that matter," to meddle. A reflex had been conditioned in the minds of a remarkably susceptible people, and was there to be touched off at will.

THE POSE.

On the face of it, a ridiculous newspaper stunt for saving face and stimulating the phagocytes; but no less a sinister comment on the facile and irresponsible power of a certain part of the world's press. The repercussions in some English papers were nearly as absurd and as ill-informed as their cause. The Soviet had had cause enough to complain of the readiness of Japan to pose as a bulwark against Bolshevism. There must have been mirth in Moscow to hear the "Observer" predicting handshakes between the two nations, "in order to place Japan on a self-sufficing basis in Asia."

There is bitter comedy in utterances so near to tragic folly. The needlessness of such purely emotional stimulation is shown by the vastly different tone in which Motoyama Hikoichi, the "Mainichi" President, speaks to the readers of the "Times" and the Scripps-Howard papers. But the dope has served its turn. The spirit of the immortal Jingo (mother of Hachiman, the God of War) is conjured, and the good campaign proceeds.

Those who know the country a little and can see the dangers of over-population combined with a rooted dread of inferiority, and realise the impossibility of immobilising the East at a stage the West left for ever in 1914 are at present not far from despair of any understanding between the two parties. And the task of shedding light is not facilitated by the presence of such go-betweens as the popular papers.

Bhatia Maternity Hospital

Under the auspices of the Khatu Mankaji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre, besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay is conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar C.I.E., for women and children of the Bhatia community, during the month of February, 1932 in all 1395 patients were treated at the Centre and the Hospital. Out of these were 802 women, 248 children and 345 infants. 23 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 48.1. The No. of deliveries during the year since April, 1931 was 232.41. Expectant mothers were under observation.

BY THE WAYSIDE

Story Of A By-Street

(BY)
If food, as they say, profoundly affects the character of individuals partaking of it through processes of bio-chemistry, reacting in their turn, on the human psychology, the man whom I regard with due reverence as a minor public benefactor and manager of the establishment I like to describe as my 'Mess', transmits some spark of his incomparable personality through the dietetic medium.

I sit before my plate in a corner sifting the cooked rice, almost with feminine fastidiousness, furtively lest the Spartan character, we of this model establishment all bear, may be called into question. I raise an admiring eye up at the figure presiding at the feast in a chair in another corner of the dining-hall.

Our host is sitting still like a Buddha while musical notes assail our jaded ear, a young lady, on whom I had never had the divine ecstasy of setting my dazzled eyes, is being trained for a musical career, so our omniscient host tells us, and our imagination conjures up the distant prima ballerina. A rival to the talented singer, Srimali Kesharbai, our by-street will have introduced in the musical world one day. Not that our host, who is an ultra-Tagorean internationalist, has not his share of local patriotism and has the frankness to confess to it.

Our mean by-street has a human topography, so to speak, that is worthy only of a Dickensian, or preferably Balzacian, pen-point. It is dirty in all sanitary conscience and I can well cite a distinguished record of suffering as a passive and saintly recipient of sink-water, garbage and pigmented and plain human spittle. There is a young lady living on the floor above our Mess who baptizes me almost daily with the superfluous water flowing out of her sacred Tulsi plant and her brothers and sisters amuse themselves with the sport of ejecting spittle on my humble head.

But to return to our host. I sit in my corner affecting an appetite for the food our host puts before me as though I were a dog out of his private kennel and although I am an honest man and pay him regularly for my board, he undoubtedly suffers my existence as a great and lordly condescension. He stammers horribly and when his battery of P-p-p-p-f-f-f-f is discharged I hang between the Chinese war and the British Indian political situation, for it need hardly be explained, this most wonderful man is a great politician-statesman and a man of unrecognised genius.

He is omniscient, I said; and now as I turn an eye out of the window which opens on the street directly, he anticipates my feelings. A myopic-looking lady flashes through her glasses and surveys me as though I were a dangerous kind of zoo animal walks out. The great man's face shows a flicker of amusement and such confidence as the omniscient gods must feel. He opens his mouth and begins to stammer. Guests walk in and out. Life passes on.

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FOR YOUR EYES

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OPHTHALMIA, (Conjunctivitis) STYS, SORE, ITCHING or INFLAMED EYES SECRETING flakes of mucus at night Pink eyes in Babies.
Stops watering eyes and clears vision.

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ALL INDIA BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION, Bombay, 17th June, 1931

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Disastrous Year For Indian Textile Industry

Import Duty On Cotton And Failure Of Crop
Aggravate Crisis

"Foreword" to the report of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for the period 1st January to 31st December 1931 states:

After the boom period that followed the Great War, it gradually dawned on the commercial and industrial world that sooner or later it would be faced with an acute economic depression. The trade depression, which made its appearance in two or three countries in the beginning and affected only particular industries or trades, slowly extended to other parts of the world and to trade, commerce and industry generally till it assumed world-wide proportions. With the crash on the New York Exchange in the autumn of 1929, it was realized that even the richest country in the world would not be immune from a slump in prices. There followed a precipitate decline in the price of commodities, which perplexed an already harassed world, and economists in various countries seriously applied themselves to investigating the real causes of the extraordinary phenomenon that there should be such acute depression in the world side by side with an abundance of the produce of the land as well as of manufactured articles. But no correct diagnosis seems to have been made nor a remedy found.

FAILURE OF GOLD STANDARD.

Another important factor was the failure of the Gold Standard, which in 1931 may be said to have more or less broken down. As a result of the War, Europe owed huge debts to America which could have been discharged to a great extent by the export of commodities by debtor countries. The tariff afforded in America, however, compelled nations to make payments in gold. France more or less followed the same policy. These two countries succeeded during the year in amassing between them about 70 per cent. of the world's monetary gold. During the latter part of the year, England declared herself off the Gold Standard, and several other countries followed suit. When this announcement was made on the 21st September, it revived hopes of an improvement in trading and industrial conditions in India also, and the rapid depreciation of sterling, to which the rupee was linked, had the result of raising the price of most of the primary products. It would be too premature, however, to build any hopes of a permanent revival on factors so uncertain as currency movements.

DISASTROUS YEAR.

During such a disastrous year, it would be futile to expect that the Textile Industry in India would be in a happy condition. The most that could be said is that while the working results show a loss during the year under review, the industry in India has escaped the disasters which have overtaken industries throughout the world.

Like other commodities, Indian cotton also touched the lowest level during the year. The year 1931 opened with Broach April/May 1931 at Rs. 175, Liverpool October 5.57, and New York October 10.79. There was a steady rise thereafter and in the month of March the prices of Broach rose to Rs. 217, Liverpool touched 6.32, and New York nearly 12 cents. From this level prices again gave way, and finally the Broach contract closed on 23rd May at Rs. 174 with October Liverpool at 5.19 and New York 10.56. Broach July/August Rs. 179, Broach New April/May 1932 Rs. 191, December/January Comra Rs. 164 and December/January Bengal Rs. 145.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

From this time prices eased off and July/August Broach touched

Rs. 159 in the beginning of June, but after the pronouncement of President Hoover suggesting a year's moratorium for German War Debts, the markets became buoyant, and prices rose rapidly, and by the end of the month Broach was quoted at Rs. 190. This buoyancy was, however, quickly lost, and a sagging tendency set in, which was accentuated by the first Crop Estimate for the U. S. A. which was even larger than the most bearish expectations. Against a general trade expectation of 13½ millions and the most bearish estimate of about 14½ million bales, the Government estimated the crop at over 15½ million bales, and prices broke heavily. New York showing a maximum decline of 142 points under the previous day's close, and Broach touched a new low level, namely Rs. 134-5 for July/August delivery. Broach April/May 1932 Rs. 147, Comra December/January 1932 Rs. 128, Bengal December/January 1932 Rs. 114, New York October 6.89 and Liverpool October 3.56. Thereafter a slight improvement of Rs. 10 took place but these prices could not be maintained and new crop Broach April/May 1932, which was at a premium of Rs. 15 over old crop went as low as Rs. 140 on the 19th of September. On 20th of September England went off the Gold Standard. This step upset all statistical calculations and before one could realize its effects Broach April/May prices jumped to Rs. 167 in the space of three days. The Liverpool market also improved to a great extent, prices nearly touching 6d., but the improvement did not last long, and subsequently, there was a drop of 1d. in short time. The American markets were also adversely affected.

INDIAN COTTON CROP.

The Indian cotton crop looks like being the shortest within the last twenty-five years compared to the acreage planted. The season of 1911-12 saw the smallest harvested crop of a little under 4 million bales on an acreage slightly exceeding 22 million acres. This year's acreage has been placed by Government at 22,356,000 acres and the crop is estimated at 4,096,000 bales, but this estimate of production has naturally not taken into account the damage caused to the crop through the December rains, and some competent authorities estimate that the final crop will turn out to be about 3,200,000 bales only.

HANDICAPS TO MILL INDUSTRY

The Indian Mill Industry has been handicapped by the smallness of the 1931-32 crop, and this handicap has been further increased through the imposition of a duty of Rs. 24 per candy on imported cotton. This extra duty on the raw product of the industry acts as a direct bounty to foreign manufacturers. It must, however, be noted that were it not for this duty, Egyptian and American cottons would be selling considerably cheaper than Indian cottons of the same staple and class, and to this extent the duty may be said to have benefited growers of staple cotton in this country.

"SWADESHI" AND ITS EFFECT.

The Cloth Market during the year was influenced in varying degrees by the political situation in India, cotton fluctuations and the world financial crisis created by budget deficits and countries going off the Gold Standard. While the impetus given by the Swadeshi movement, tended to help the local industry, the peculiar cotton position deterred merchants from making free purchases. Expectation of an increase in import duties and the fear that an excise duty would be levied on Indian cloths to cover India's

Budget deficit induced merchants, towards the end of February, to take advance deliveries of their purchases as also to make further large purchases in anticipation of a rise in prices. The total stock of cloth, which at the beginning of the year was 145,000 bales, was reduced to 123,000 bales by the end of March. After the publication of the budget, however, which did not impose a duty on Indian cloths, deliveries fell off and stocks began to accumulate.

YARN MARKET.

The position in the Yarn Market also was not satisfactory. 10s and 20s yarns, which were quoted at Re. 0-5-9 and Re. 0-7-3 per lb. respectively in the beginning of the year, had risen in price with the rise in cotton to Re. 0-6-3 and Re. 0-8-3 by the middle of March, but with the fall in cotton prices, yarn prices fell away and reached 5 annas and 7 annas a pound at the end of August. Prices remained steady at these figures during September, but they improved again after 20th September, and at the end of the year stood at 6 annas and 8 annas respectively. Stocks declined from 24,000 bales at the beginning of the year to 13,000 at the end.

JAPAN'S ADVANTAGE.

The embargo on the export of gold by Japan in the middle of December did not have any effect on the cloth and yarn markets during the last few days of December, but there was a certain amount of nervousness in all the markets as it was feared that this measure would have detrimental effects on the Indian Textile Industry. It was realized that large purchases of Indian cotton had been made by Japanese mills when exchange was around Rs. 185, so that Japan had the advantage of cheap cotton owing to the exchange being against India when cotton was bought, and of being able to sell cloth cheap owing to the fall in the exchange value of the yen which was likely to ensue after Japan went off the Gold Standard.

From the above review of the Cotton, Cloth and Yarn Markets, it will be seen that the Textile Industry, in spite of the protection afforded to it by the revenue duties and in spite of retrenchment and economies effected in individual concerns, did not prosper and another year of loss to the industry as a whole was recorded.

NEW SHOLAPUR CITY FATHERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Mar. 4. The following are the names of the successful candidates in the recent Municipal Elections:—

WARD NO. 1:—(1) Mr. D. G. Sathe; (2) Mr. G. D. Pande, Pleader; (3) Mr. B. B. Galkwad; (4) Mr. Shiwaji Deshmukh and (5) Dr. R. G. Kanetkar.

WARD NO. 2:—(1) Mr. G. K. Pardeshi; (2) Mr. S. B. Theobald; and (3) Mr. Malkarjun Patil.

WARD NO. 3:—(1) Mr. R. G. Salgar; (2) Mr. S. B. Dharmma, Pleader; and (3) Rao Sahib Laxmi Narayan.

WARD NO. 4:—(1) Mr. Mallappa Konhapure; (2) Dr. Jagdeo Rao Deshmukh; and (3) Mr. Ramchand Mulchand.

WARD NO. 5:—(1) Mr. Nagappa Vajirkar; and (2) Mr. Revansiddha Mhamane.

WARD NO. 6:—(1) Mr. Tukaram Kanna; (2) Mr. H. V. Kontum; (3) Mr. Ashanna Brabatti; and (4) Mr. Pepaya Kankatti.

WARD NO. 7:—(1) Mr. H. V. Painter; and (2) Mr. Shiwaji Gandhi.

WARD NO. 8:—(1) Mr. F. P. Uplap; and (2) Mr. Bankalal Soni.

WARD NO. 9:—(1) Dr. V. V. Mulay; (2) Dr. Valskimpayyan; (3) Mr. D. C. Thanawala; (4) Mr. T. B. Bhatt; (5) Mr. Shantaram Koutis; and (6) Mr. Jivraj Mullukchand.

MOHAMEDAN WARD:—(1) Khan Bahadur Imamsahab; (2) Mr. Abdulkarim Vakil; (3) Mr. Huseinsahab Koti; (4) Mr. Khalisahab Fulemandi; (5) Mr. Sayid Abdul Fajal; (6) Mr. Mahomed

Khan Pathan; (7) Mr. Abdulkarim Yelim; and (8) Mr. Dawood Maniyar.

DEPRESSED CLASS WARD:—

(1) Mr. Dharna Narau; and (2) Mohanlal Anaba. In Ward Nos. 2, 3, 9 and in the Mohamedan and Depressed Class Wards compromises were effected between the candidates some of whom withdrew from the contest. As many of the Congress leaders are in jail, the elections were very dull.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

The following are results of the Examination of the Institute of Commerce (Birmingham), held in December, 1931 in which the students of the Alexandra College of Commerce had appeared:—

ACCOUNTANCY (Advanced). Mr. Phiroze Dhanjibhai Cooper; Rattan M. Meny; Cooverji Cawasji Mistry.

BOOK-KEEPING (Advanced). Miss Mani K. Anklesaria; Mr. Dhanu Edaji Contractor; Abbas Motiwala; G. R. Desai; Gajanan S. Pradhan; Sorab R. Chhapparg; Ke. Ki. Jiwaji Shroff; Phirozsha H. Rana; Minoo Kalkhoeshru Master; Vannal Khushal Mistry; Francis Rattos; Anthony Mudallal; Keki Shapurji Udwalla; Noshirwan D. Panthaky.

BOOK-KEEPING (Inter.). Miss Pillan B. Makati; Pandurang Appaji Deshmukh.

BUSINESS TRAINING. Phiroze Dhanjibhai Cooper; Rattan M. Meny; Chersha Meati; Cooverji Cawasji Mistry.

COMMERCIAL LAW (Adv.). Miss Mani K. Anklesaria; Dhanu Edaji Contractor; Abbas Motiwala; Sorab Rastomji; Chhapparg; Minoo Kalkhoeshru Master; Francis Rattos; Anthony Mudallal; Keki Shapurji Udwalla; Noshirwan D. Panthaky.

SHORTHAND SPEED: (120 words per minute): Miss Dina Jehanbux Balsara.

SHORTHAND SPEED (100 words a minute): Miss Flora Judah Salves; Mr. Keki Khushed Lavangia; Phiroze Dhanjibhai Cooper; Cooverji Cawasji Mistry; Rattan M. Meny; Phirozsha H. Rana.

SHORTHAND SPEED (90 words a minute): Mr. Shavak B. Daruwalla.

SHORTHAND SPEED (80 words a minute): Miss Dina Jehanbux Balsara; Miss Mota Ephraim.

SHORTHAND THEORY. Mr. Dhanu Edaji Contractor; Rattan M. Meny; Francis Rattos; Sorab R. Chhapparg; Miss Dinao J. Cooper; Miss Flora Judah Salves; Miss Mota Ephraim.

Daily Weather Report

POONA, March 4.

A few falls of rain have occurred in Kashmir, Assam and Southeast Madras. The temperature remains below normal in East Deccan. Fresh western disturbance is causing rise of temperature in North Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Shivajinagar quarter of an inch; Nagpada three; Trichinopoly a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend in South-east Madras and Malabar and scattered light showers will occur along Northwest Frontier.—A.P.

UNIVERSITY BOXING

Oxford Beat Cambridge

LONDON, March 3.

Oxford beat Cambridge in boxing contest by five bouts to two.

All the bouts were won on points. Following are results:—Bantam Weights: Phillips (Oxford) beat MacDonald (Cambridge).

Feather-Weights: Oppenheim (Cambridge) beat Jarvis (Oxford). Light-Weights: Banning (Oxford) beat Cowan (Cambridge).

Welter-Weights: Owen-Smith (Oxford) beat Claydon (Cambridge).

Middle-Weights: Pullen (Oxford) beat Burrows (Cambridge). Light Heavy weight: Theistgar (Oxford) beat Bassett (Cambridge).

Heavy Weight: Owyler (Cambridge) beat Clouston (Oxford). Routes.

GUJARATI STRI SAHAKARI MANDAL'S SWADESHI STORES

Encourage Indian Industries by

PATRONISING

The SWADESHI STORES, Conducted by

GUJARATI LADIES at

SERVANTS of INDIA SOCIETY'S BUILDING (SANDHURST ROAD)

The most reliable Storehouse of Genuine Indian

Articles of your Everyday requirements.

A VISIT SOLICITED

Full SATISFACTION—or Money Back!

I positively guarantee to dispel your doubts, solve your problems, predict your future and help you to save losses, check failures and be successful. Such is my unique power and so absolutely certain are my predictions that I am thus able to give the most amazing ironclad guarantee ever issued by any Clairvoyant, Astrologer or Palmist. 1 to 5 questions answered clearly and correctly. Rs. 1-4 Monthly & Weekly Directions for the rest of 1932 ... 2-8 Full Life Reading ... 5-0 Send Date of Birth when ordering. Prof. SEKHAR, B.A., (Wash.) M.I.B.M. (U.S.A.) The Great Mesmerist, Ellore (Madras Presidency)

WANTED

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kashiwar, and Khandwa and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission. Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH, (Commisariat Building, Rorty Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Company Meetings

The meetings of the shareholders of the Indian Cotton Co., Ltd. and the New Bazar Co., Ltd. were held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. R. N. Gamadia presiding. The directors' reports ended September 30, 1931, were adopted. Mr. B. N. Gamadia was re-elected director of both the companies, and the auditors were appointed. Dividends of Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 30 respectively per share were declared.

NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO. LTD.

The meeting of the shareholders of the New East India Press Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. C. G. Soorendaras presiding. The directors' report ended September 30, 1931, was adopted. Messrs. Lalji Naraini and Karsandas Thakars were re-elected directors, and the auditors were appointed.

BOY RUN OVER BY LOHRY AND KILLED.

(From Our Correspondent.) NAGPUR, Mar. 2. A fatal motor accident occurred near Mounda dak bungalow resulting in the death of a seven-year old boy.

It is stated that a boy was following a bullock cart and when a motor lorry approached in the opposite direction, the cart took sidling, but the boy being taken unaware did not move. He was run over and killed instantaneously.

SWADESHI BAZAR.

Sit. B. F. Eharucha writes:—Prosperity of a country depends upon the progress of its arts and industries to support Indian industries should be your duty, for that would give employment to the millions of unemployed and add to the country's wealth.

"Make all your purchases at the weekly Swadeshi Bazar held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall from 9 to 8 in the evening on Saturdays."



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From To-day During This Week

SPECIAL FOR

MAHASHIVRATRI-DAY!

DON'T FAIL TO SEE
DEVOTIONAL ALL-TALKING & SINGING

Picture of Bharat-Movietone's

IN

MAHARATI

SANT-SAKHOOBAI

WITH
MISS JYOTSNA BHOLE
Renowned Radio Songstress

AND

MR. TAKLE. Famous Stage & Screen Star.

BEST MUSIC & EXCELLENT SONGS

DAILY SHOWS:—5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.

Saturday, Sunday and Holiday at 3 P.M.

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

New Charni Road.

NEVER BEFORE SEEN IN INDIA

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY

100 p. c. FIRST COLOSSAL PICTURE

MADAN THEATRES'
DEVOTIONAL TALKING AND SINGING

GORGEOUS PICTURE IN HINDI

GREATEST AND MOST COSTLY

PRODUCTION OF INDIA

FIRST INDIAN TALKIE IN COLOURS.

BILWA MANGAL

OR

BHAKT-SOORDAS

WITH

PATIENCE COOPER

GREATEST STAGE AND SCREEN-STAR AND OTHER
WELL-KNOWN STARS.

EXCELLENT MUSIC AND MOST DELIGHTFUL SONGS

VERY CLEAR VOICE BY 'R. C. A.' SYSTEM

Adapted for the Screen by the renowned

INDIAN DRAMATIST AGHA HASHER KASHMIRI

DAILY THREE SHOWS:—5-30, 8 and 10-30.

MATINEE Saturday and Sunday at 2-15 P.M.

GLOBE-TALKIES

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

Glorious Seventh Week! Glorious Seventh Week!

SEE and HEAR

Renowned Mrs. DURGA KHOTE
and
Master Musician GOVINDRAO TEMBE

IN

PRABHAT'S FIRST MARATHI TALKIE

King Of Ayodhya

A perfect picture from any angle.
SUPERB CAST, SUBLIME SETTINGS & LOVELY SONGS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

GIRGAUM.

GOVT. ENTITLED TO ACTIVE AND STRONG
SUPPORT OF TEACHING PROFESSIONProgress Of Presidency Education Is Satisfactory
Says, D. P. I.The following are extracts from
annual report of the Director of
Public Instruction, Bombay, for
the year 1930-31:—

The year saw an actual decline in the number of students in colleges. This is attributed partly to the reduction in passes at the Matriculation Examination of 1930 and partly to political ferment. The Civil Disobedience movement made a definite set at college students. It would not have been unreasonable to hope that all who are in any way concerned with the education of youth would have used their influence to combat the infection of an extreme political movement. These hopes were far from being realised. While it should be readily admitted that large bodies of students showed a spirit of discipline and devotion to their studies, the strain to which the whole body of youth in the Presidency was subjected was one which it should never have been called upon to undergo. The degree to which the loyalty of students had been undermined was brought forcibly to public notice by the attitude of a number of students of the Fergusson College when one of their number made an attempt on the life of the officiating Governor of Bombay who was visiting the College on 22nd July 1931.

GOVERNMENT'S WARNING

Earlier occurrences during the year under review also told the same tale. The root cause of the trouble may often be the lack of proper parental control. This again may be largely due to want of good education among the parents. But Government should in any case be able to rely implicitly on the teaching staff, and where that staff displays weakness or unwillingness to appreciate its duties, it becomes the duty of Government to take whatever steps they may consider necessary to remedy the defect. Government have issued a warning to the governing bodies of all recognised educational institutions in receipt of grants as well as all local authorities and School Boards that no member of their staff or establishment should be permitted to take part in political agitation directed against the authority of Government. Government are of course entitled to a great deal more than a mere negative attitude on the part of the teaching profession. They are entitled to its strong and active support. Government are still directing close attention to this subject.

MORE PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Generally the year was a satisfactory one. The superior educational staff were at length reorganised. Government are glad to learn that this has had a reassuring effect on the department. Primary schools increased in numbers from 14,610 to 14,877 and there was a 2 per cent. increase of pupils in primary schools to 8,58,000 boys and 2,47,000 girls.

IMPROVEMENT IN MUSLIM EDUCATION.

A very satisfactory improvement was recorded in all sections of Muhammadan education though the state of female Muhammadan education in Sind is a matter of concern. A considerable step forward in the provision for educating Muslim girls was taken at Poona. The Anglo-Urdu Middle School was given an independent existence under its own headmistress, while the normal class attached to the Central Urdu Girls' School, Poona, was converted into an independent Urdu Training School for Women. Government trust that this will mean a real improvement in the standard of education in Muslim girls' schools. Taking all classes together there was a good increase in the number of girls receiving primary and secondary education. There was unfortunately a decrease in the number of those in the intermediate and backward classes receiving secondary and higher education.

The fall in the number of schools specially reserved for Aboriginal and Hill tribes is very regrettable. Government have reason to believe that these setbacks will be only temporary.

WOMEN'S SHARE.

In University education, the fall of students by 840 to 7,112 in Arts Colleges has already been alluded to. Government notice with much satisfaction that women students in colleges, who numbered 630, took an important share in college life. The women students must be the principal means of improving the unsatisfactory condition of female education in the Presidency. The satisfactory progress of the Ismail College near Andheri which was opened during the year under review is gratifying. Government trust that this institution will earn the support of the Muhammadan public to an increasing degree.

As to secondary education there was a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in pupils to 8,040 in Anglo-Vernacular schools.

MANCHESTER
COTTON TRADE

Exaggerated Reports

(By Mail.)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17

A Liverpool cotton firm states:—There has been a lot of talk of increased business during the past week, but we are inclined to think that the amount actually done has been exaggerated. There has certainly been an increased enquiry, but little of it seems to have developed into real business. At the same time, most buyers now seem to have made up their minds that cheaper prices are most unlikely, and that we are gradually going to work on to a higher level of prices for all commodities.

CLOTH.—India has shown more interest in prices, and a fair number of small lots have been booked. Karachi has been the most active market, though rather more has been done for Calcutta. Shanghai has shown rather more activity this week, but until Japanese interference in China is curtailed, business cannot be expected to increase. Whatever the outcome of the war in China, we cannot imagine the boycott against Japanese goods being dropped actually, even if it is officially. Continental buying of fancy cloth has been more active during the past week, though the exchange difficulties make trading very difficult.

YARN.—There has been a better demand for Upper yarns, but Sakel qualities are still neglected with perhaps the exception of the lower qualities. American Spinners have had a difficult week, though it is reported that one of the big combines has booked one very large order. Prices in all sections are very low, and price cutting is on the increase. Some progress has been made in the negotiations between employers and operatives on the question of more-loom-per-weaver, and agreement is now in sight. This consists in a tentative agreement on the basis price per

100,000 picks to be paid to weavers engaged in the production of plain cloths, such as sateens and twills and operating six looms. We understand that the agreed price is 18d for 38 inches cloths. This figure was not agreed upon until after a most prolonged discussion. It will cover practically all the Burnley styles and, if it is ratified by the General Council of the Weavers' Amalgamation, should go a long way towards helping to terminate the present strike.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Bombay, March 3.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

Throughout the week the tone in the New York market has been quiet but steady. In the belief that the pound sterling will increase in value in relation to the American dollar there have been considerable straddling operations between Liverpool and New York. We do not feel qualified to express an opinion as to the future value of the pound, but in the meantime Liverpool is under parity with American prices, and so long as this state of affairs continues, it is going to be difficult to bring over cotton to protect the contract. American cotton is still cheap not only in price but in relation to other growths and we continue to recommend purchases. It will probably be advisable to divide holdings equally between Liverpool and New York. The demand in America is good and exports continue to go out of that country at a high rate. They are already within one million bales of the total exports for last season. Our home-cables advise us there is a good demand in Lancashire and that the preparations for the New Crop in America are backward owing to unfavourable weather. After the unusually favourable weather which was experienced last year, it is natural

that the market will look for unfavourable growing conditions this coming year.

During the week the local market has been following fluctuations in Liverpool and the net result is little change in values here. The undertone has been reactionary as there has been much bull liquidation brought about by fears that for political reasons the market in Bombay will be closed down for a large portion of this month. In addition no trading has yet been reported in August Broach or in May contracts for Oomra and Bengal. In view of the fact that the crops in the Broach and Dholera districts have now commenced to move it will be very unfortunate if we do not have a free market in Bombay. The principal losers will be the ryots as merchants naturally will not be disposed to carry cotton unless they have a free hedging market.

During the week there has been a small demand from the Far East, but Europe is not interested in Indian cotton owing to the more favourable parity of American. Local Mills report a moderate demand for cloth and yarn, the prices of which are quietly moving upwards.

Stock in Bombay are increasing slowly owing to larger imports of foreign cotton. Statistically the position of Indian cotton is still sound and we advise purchases in all quiet markets. The only danger is that the market may be closed. It is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail. We therefore strongly recommend our clients to make their purchases in the American markets. There is little doubt confidence is being fully restored in the London markets as is evidenced by the remarkable recovery in gilt edged securities.

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

SIMULTANEOUS RUN AT OUR TWO TALKIE HOUSES

Wellington and West End

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

Now announce the premier release of
their latest and greatest epoch-makingAll-Talking, Singing, Spectacular Drama
in Hindi Language

WITH COLOURED SCENES

BILWA MANGAL
OR
BHAKT SOORDAS

FEATURING

MISS KAJJAN, MISS PATIENCE COOPER,
MASTER NISSAR, MR. MAHMAD NAWAB
AND ADAPTED FROM THE FAMOUS DRAMA OF

AGA HASHER KASHMIRI

WONDERFULLY CLEAR RECORDING REPRODUCED
BEST IN OURWellington West End
TALKIES DHOBI TALAO. TALKIES LAMINGTON ROAD

Three Shows:

3, 6-15 and 10 P.M.

TO-NIGHT

Three Shows:

4, 7 and 10-30 P.M.

TO-NIGHT

He spoke of women's virtue in a light manner. A gallant chief challenged him. Then followed intrigues when a woman vindicated her honour.

SEE IT IN

SATI SONE

GENIUS OF Miss JILLOO

AT

HER BEST

In this most appealing all-talking drama.

SEE and HEAR

MISS JILLOO IN "SATI SONE"

COMING SHORTLY AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

Please Note

THE CHANGE OF DATE

Commencing Next Week 12th March

MIRABAI

(Sagar Movietone Talkie)

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

NEW YORK COTTON

SOUTHERN SELLING

New York, March 3.
HIGHER LIVERPOOL ADVICES—PRICES ADVANCE 4 PTS.—UNFAVOURABLE SPOT DEMAND—SOUTHERN SELLING—DECLINE OF 13 POINTS—MARKET CLOSING 9 TO 7 PTS. DOWN—SPOT COTTON 10 PTS. LOWER AT 7.10c.

Small rise is making the situation overbought and every rally is inducing free offerings by the South and Co-operative Marketing Societies. There is a large stock and every day a portion of it offered for sale in an orderly manner but mills alone cannot afford to take up all offerings. Thus prices are keeping quiet and fluctuate irregularly without any definite price tendency. Both bulls and bears show no enthusiasm to operate. Weather is becoming an important factor in shaping the course of cotton prices while in the absence of any fresh development there is no foreign demand. The New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the session on higher Liverpool advices but reacted on Southern selling and unfavourable spot demand. Prices opened at a rise of 2 points and a further small improvement of 2 points was recorded soon after the opening on better Liverpool advices. But the improvement was lost in the subsequent trading and with increased selling pressure from the South prices declined 13 points from the highest level reached soon after the opening of the session. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 9 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 10 points to 7.10c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 7 points at 6.95c.

WORLD-WIDE BULLISH FEELING.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Prices ruled in a trading range. Cheaper call money in Britain and removal of restriction on exchange dealings has created a more favourable outlook in trade.

With regard to the recent Southern and Co-operative selling it is pointed out that should American holders really desire to part with their high priced stocks there would have been a disposition to keep the spot basis on an export parity whereas now with a higher spot basis and hedging in futures the indication is rather a desire to keep prices low during the planting period. Once the extent of acreage reduction is known, it seems likely we may expect an active propaganda on unfavourable conditions by the South who by covering their sales may attempt to create a world-wide bullish feeling in order to dispose of their high priced holdings.

Consumers at present are very cautious in view of the large carry-over but it must not be forgotten that consumers and stockists of dry-goods during the last two years have been unable to maintain large stocks owing to falling prices.

To-day with a slow but gradual improvement in trade and flexibility of credit their holding power is increased and any real crop scares will likely cause the large surplus to disappear from primary into consumers' hands.

PRIVATE CABLES:—
N. Y. May highest 7.19 plus 04.
lowest 7.06—09
N. Y. July highest 7.35 (10-8 a.m.) lowest 7.22 (2-50 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

New York: Easter owing to increased Southern selling. Trade buying on futures but not aggressively. Weather less favourable. Cotton goods market active demand generally. Yarn market better demand.

NEW YORK COTTON	
New York, Mar. 3	
May	7.03—09
July	7.22—09
October	7.44—03
December	7.61—08
January, 1933	7.70—07
Middling Spot	7.10—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON	
New York, Mar. 3	
March	6.95—07
May	7.08—07
Middling Spot	6.95—07

NEW YORK	
New York, Mar. 3	
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
May	7.12
July	7.29
October	7.43
New York, Noon Call	
May	7.12
July	7.23
October	7.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS	
New York, Mar. 3	
Daily Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Daily Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Daily Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

STRADDLE HEDGE SELLING

Liverpool, March 3.
PRICES OPEN 13 PTS. HIGHER—GENERAL BUYING—OPTIMISTIC FINANCIAL OUTLOOK—NO REDUCTION IN BANK RATE—STRADDLE HEDGE SELLING—MARKET CLOSING 8 TO 7 PTS. HIGHER—MIDDLING SPOT COTTON 10 PTS. HIGHER AT 5.81d.

Announcement of payments to America and France by the British Government created optimistic financial outlook which encouraged general buying at the opening of the Liverpool market. Prices opened at a rise of 13 points but later on there was steady tone without great activity. The absence of reduction in the Bank rate and the lack of encouragement in New York brought straddle and hedge selling with prices receding. There are no indications of re-adoption of Gold standard in Great Britain but its ability to pay off debts created better feeling. Now restrictions on exchange trading will be removed and everybody believes that things are alright. Mr. Reginald McKenna observed: "I conclude, then, that it is possible for long-term stability in the price level to be achieved by the exercise of monetary policy. But this does not necessarily mean that the gold standard should be permanently abandoned, for in a country off that standard can achieve stability of the price level, so also can countries on it, provided they act in concert. It is a mistake to suppose that the gold standard and a managed standard are mutually exclusive opposites. The widespread impression that the gold standard operates automatically is a complete delusion, for, in fact, it must always be in some degree managed so soon as bank credit plays a leading part in the business life of a community. The trouble is that hitherto the mere fact that the gold standard is established has induced among monetary authorities a false sense of security, leading them to limit management to the irreducible minimum. It is because the gold standard has been left too free to take its own course that the world has suffered the ill-effects we are now experiencing."

I believe we should all welcome a well-managed gold standard if we could get it. It is not management but the lack of it which has caused the failure of the gold standard. At present, however, come the practical alternative is between a gold standard badly managed and a pure managed currency without gold. Experience in the last few months has taught us what our choice should be. Events have shown conclusively that we cannot afford the gold standard of post-war times; it has become impossible for us because of unfavourable technical and psychological conditions. If these are incapable of control the gold standard will not work. On the other hand, there are advantages of practical convenience, by no means inconsiderable, in a gold standard well managed, and such a standard would be preferable to pure managed currency, unless, as is hardly conceivable to-day, the management were conducted on an international basis. The immediate choice before this country is impossible: either we must have a loosely managed gold standard, which can only be secured by well-ordered international action, or we must definitely abandon gold and rely on a managed standard without any metallic basis at all. In either event one thing is certain: the art of monetary management will have to be relied upon more and more to obviate such catastrophes in economic life as we are witnessing to-day. We must not delude ourselves once again into thinking that if we return to gold all will be well; renewed indulgence in that comfortable idea would be fatal. Deliberate, skilled, and resolute monetary management, with or without gold, is a sine qua non of steady economic progress."

Later on prices declined on easier New York advices and hedge selling. The market closed at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points at 5.81d.

Best Indian cotton futures closed at a rise of 7 points and Egyptian cotton prices advanced 10 to 7 points.

LIVERPOOL COTTON	
Liverpool, Mar. 3	
March 1932	5.54 5.50+08
April	5.49+07
May 1932	5.53 5.49+07

BOMBAY COTTON

NERVOUS FEELING

Bombay, Mar. 4.
NERVOUS FEELING—OPERATORS SQUARING UP OPEN BUSINESS—NO FRESH BUSINESS. TENDER TIME DRAWING NEAR.

Our market ruled quiet but steady and in the absence of any fresh business, prices fluctuated within a narrow range. As the time for tenders against Broach A.M. delivery drawing near, some of the operators feeling nervous are squaring up their open business. Broach A.M. opened at Rs. 227/ and declined to Rs. 226/8 on scattered long liquidation. At this level there was some short covering which hardened prices to Rs. 227/12 but later on there was no demand and the market was quiet again. Some long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 227/ and there was utter absence of business.

Liverpool market opened quiet but steady at a decline of 3 to 4 points and our market remained quiet with scattered selling. Prices closed at 5-30 p.m. as under: Broach A.M. 226/8. Oomra March 216/4. Bengal March 190/8.

COTTON TENDERS	
Bombay, March 4.	
To-day Total.	
Fine M.G. Bengal	2,000 9,400
Fine Oomra	400

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS	
Bombay, March 4.	
March	152.00 —4.30
June	155.70 —4.30
September	155.20 —6.30

READY COTTON SALES	
Bombay, March 4.	
75 Motiram Vaghji Anjur	202
45 Currimbhai Khamgaon	210
26 Currimbhai Nizamabad	210
150 Bussan & Co. Puchora	200
50 Bussan & Co. Jalna	211
200 Murrimbhai Miyagaon	18 on
51 Kotak & Co. Puchora	212
40 Motiram Vaghji Pandurna	216
52 Motiram Vaghji Akola	211
101 Motiram Vaghji Harsud	221
51 Motiram Vaghji Forbandar	227
54 Motiram Vaghji Kalujin	212
200 Currimbhai Panipat	3/8 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS	
Bombay, March 4.	
Bengal Superfine	201
Bengal Fine	193
Bengal F.G.	194
Sindh-Punjab Fine	198
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	194
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	234
Nagpur Savner Fine	234
Yeotmal Fine	225
Arvi Fine	233
Ellichpur Fine	233
Amraoti Fine	219
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	221
Mulkapur Fine	215
Khandesh Fine	214
Muthia F.G.	203
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	212
Burwah-Sanavud F.G.	221
Ujjain-Shujalpur F.G.	248
Broach F.G.	244.50
Punjab-American	255
Punjab-American mix	228.45

BROACH A.M. TEJI-MANDI.
Bombay, March 4.
Double options premium for F. C. Broach A.M. delivery is Rs. 13 per candy.

June 1932	5.49+07
July 1932	5.54 5.50+07
August 1932	5.51+07
September 1932	5.53+07
October 1932	5.58 5.55+07
November 1932	5.57+07
December 1932	5.60+07
January 1933	5.65 5.62+07
February 1933	5.64+07
March 1933	5.67+07
Middling Spot	5.81+10

EGYPTIAN COTTON	
Liverpool, Mar. 3.	
Sakellariadis, March	7.55
May	7.70
July	7.85
October	8.09
November	8.16
December	8.23
January 1933	8.23
F.G.F. Spot	7.90

INDIAN COTTON	
Liverpool, Mar. 3.	
Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.43
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.55
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.67
Oomra Fine (No. 1. Staple)	5.60
Oomra Superfine (No. 1. Staple)	5.95
Oomra Choice (No. 1. Staple)	6.10
Bengal Good	4.71
Bengal Fully Good	4.81
Danial Fine	4.91
Schinde Fully Good	4.81
Schinde Fine	4.91
Schinde Superfine	5.01

LONDON RUBBER	
London, Mar. 3.	
Smoked Sheet Standard	2-3/3
Ribbed lb. Spot	2-3/3
Gold Bar Fine per oz.	25.13/9

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE CHEVALIER

IN "The Smiling Lieutenant"

A Paramount Picture

with
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
CHARLIE RUGGLES
MIRIAM HOPKINS

Produced by ERNST LUBITSCH
Music by OSCAR STRAUSS

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4. 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE

SPECIAL CHEVALIER SOUVENIR PROGRAMMES AT 4 ANNAS A COPY.

WHEAT-BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 3.	
Rozario Santa Fe per lb.	
Cargoes.	
Sellers Mar/Apl. 27/6	
Barletta Russo, per lb.	
Cargoes.	
Sellers Mar/Apl. 28/6	
Wheat South Australian.	
Parcels.	
Sellers Mar/Apl. 28/6	
Wheat Choice White Karachi.	
Parcels.	
Nominal May/June 33/6	

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET	
London, Mar. 3.	
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25.	
C & F Calcutta.	
March per cwt.	8/6 Paid
April/June per cwt.	8/6 Paid
C & F Bombay.	
March per cwt.	8/6-1/2 Paid
C & F Karachi.	
March per cwt.	8/6-1/2 Paid

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET	
New York, Mar. 3.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot.	7-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE	
London, Mar. 3.	
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) ton.	No Offers.
Casorseed Bombay (Hull) ton.	
Sellers Mar/Apl. 213/7/6	
Rapeseed Torta (Hull/Continued).	
Sellers Mar/Apl. 212/5/0	

LONDON EXCHANGES	
London, Mar. 3.	
T T London on Berlin	14.63
T T London on Amsterdam	8.67-1/4
T T London on Brussels	25.08
T T London on Madrid	45.63
T T London on Milan	67.37
T T London on Bern	18.66
T T London on Paris	88.65
T T London on Prague	117.50
T T London New York	34.90-1/3
Rate	3.49-1/3

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY	
Bombay, March 4.	
In full-pressed	Yester-Since 1st
Bales.	day, Septem-ber.
This year.	
Khandesh	920 75,000
Central India	613 62,624
Barst and Nagar	134 59,565
Hyderabad-Gaorani	15,935
Berar	1,525 153,421
Central Provinces	287 52,241
Total Oomras	3,479 459,936

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY	
Bombay, March 4.	
In full-pressed	Yester-1st Sept.
Bales.	day, to 25th February.
This year.	
Europe	2,106 86,049
Japan & China	35-1/2
Coast Ports	20,395
Up-country by Rail	66,297
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	14,685
Total	2,339 641,027

LONDON METALS	
London, Mar. 3.	
Copper Bragiers	45-1/2
Yellow Metal	39-1/2
Seller Har Indian Brands 12-1/4	
Contracted Sheet 14 Gauge	
111 English Ingots	140-F.O.B.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 4. 6-30 and 10 P. M.	
TWO WORLDS	
WITH	
NORAH BARING	
JOHN LONGDEN	
DONALD CALDERUP	
A drama of inter-marriage between two races.	

LONDON SILVER	
London, Mar. 3.	
Silver—Decline is due to China	
gold. Absence of buyers.	
Spot	19-3/8
Forward	19-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS	
New York, Mar. 3.	
Demand Bills	3.49.00

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES	
New York, Mar. 3.	
F.P. Bales.	1931-32 1930-31.
Receipts to date	
3/3/32	849,000 799,000
Receipts Yesterday	
3/3/32	26,000 13,000
Exports to date	
3/3/32	504,000 513,000
Stock at Ports	473,000 494,000
Stock at Interior Towns	263,000 151,000
Stock at Liverpool	338,000 103,000
Visible Supply	938,000 776,000
3/3/32	126,000 115,000
Quantity in Sight	
3/3/32	842,000 630,000

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES	
Bombay, March 4.	
Sup. Fine F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal U.P.	205 200 195 191
M.G. Rajputana	205 200 195 191
M.G. Panjab	203 198 193 189
M.G. Oomra No. 3	224 220 216 212
M.G. Oomra No. 1	226 232 228 224
M.G. Oomra No. 2	229 225 221 217

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 4. 6-30 and 10 P. M.	
THE VIRTUOUS SIN	
WITH	
WALTER HUSTON	
KAY FRANKS	
KENNETH MACKENNA	
A Woman Seeking Love—	
A Man Loving Power—	
They meet and discover the	
POWER OF LOVE.	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES	
London, Mar. 3.	
Interest Day to Day	2-3/4 p.c.
Loans	3-3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days Market	4-3/4 p.c.
Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	3-1/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	3-1/4 p.c.
to 3/4 p.c.	
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE	
London, Mar. 3.	
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	13-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	105
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	96-1/3
Conversion Loan 3 p.c.	82-5/8
Rupce Paper 3 p.c.	45 Nominal
Indian 5 p.c. 3 p.c. Ster-	
ling Loan	37
Indian Stock 4 p.c. Ster-	
ling Loan	83
Consols 2 p.c.	59-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	96-3/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON	
Liverpool, Mar. 3.	
March 1932	5.54 5.50+08
April	5.49+07
May 1932	5.53 5.49+07

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GENERAL

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Co.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1932.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
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insuring public on all
occasions and for all
insurances.

Japanese Prepared To Cease Hostilities

MATSUDAIRA'S REPLIES TO CHINESE ALLEGATIONS

League Refers Sino-Japanese Dispute To General Committee

LONDON, Mar. 3. Rugby.—The Assembly of the League of Nations met at eleven o'clock this morning, having been summoned in response to the appeal by China under Paragraph 9 of Article 15 of the Covenant. Dispute thus passes into the hands of the Council to which China had originally appealed. Since the summoning of the Assembly, both parties to the dispute have accepted the Council's plan to consolidate peaceful conditions at Shanghai, one of the conditions of the proposals being cessation of hostilities.

Reports this morning from Shanghai stated that Japanese Consul General had announced that the Japanese Military and Naval authorities, having accomplished their avowed objective of affording protection to the Japanese lives and property, had ordered all military operations to cease forthwith.

M. Paul Boncour in a speech opening the League Assembly, referring to the painful and tragic situations they had met to consider, said it was the first big conflict with which the League had had to deal.—B. O. W.

LONDON, March 3. Geneva.—Paul Boncour, President of the Council, opening the proceedings, declared that interdependence of the world was now so strong that a gun fired on the edge of the Pacific could convulse Europe just as a revolver fired at Sarajevo had led to the World War. Although the League procedure was slow and apparently dilatory, it had nevertheless prevented struggle in the Far East from becoming worse and more extensive. After reviewing the Council's action, M. Paul Boncour paid tribute to the intervention of Sir John Simon and Admiral Kelly and to the British Government for its efforts to secure local agreement.

SHORT-LIVED CESSATIONS

Negotiations Break Down

LONDON, March 3. (5-04 p.m.) Geneva.—Cessation of the Sino-Japanese hostilities proved short-lived, for the Chinese delegate Dr. Yen, at the outset of his address in the Assembly this afternoon, said:

"I regret to inform you that negotiations at Shanghai have broken down." He proceeded to state that further fighting had occurred and that the Japanese had advanced several places despite the declaration that hostilities had ceased.

He described the splendid resistance that was being put up by the forts of Woosung which were encircled and were being subjected to heavy bombing and bombardment. All Chinese guns had been put out of action, but the garrison were holding out, although doomed, determined to fight to the last man. Dr. Yen urged the Assembly, under Article XV, to endeavour to re-establish armistice on the basis of the terms agreed to on board the Flashing "Kent".

CONDITIONS TANTAMOUNT TO SURRENDER.

(5-30 p.m.) Dr. Yen's dispiriting statement was the outcome of the Japanese conditions handed by Admiral Kelly to the Chinese vice-foreign minister which are regarded as conditions tantamount to surrender, and absolutely unacceptable. Dr. Yen pointed out that the pro-

posals radically departed from under-standing reached on board the "Kent." He said China felt that the only alternative was further resistance to the Japanese attack.—Reuter.

JAPAN HAS NO TERRITORIAL AMBITIONS

Dispute Referred To General Committee

LONDON, March 3. Geneva.—Mr. Matsudaira, replying to Dr. Yen in the League Assembly, said that if the danger to Japanese residents in the International Settlement could be removed the Japanese were prepared to cease hostilities immediately and withdraw the expeditionary force. He added that Japan was prepared to hold a round table conference of the interested Powers to safeguard the rights and interests of the Powers concerned.

He emphasised that Japan had no political or territorial ambitions in the Shanghai region adding that Japan had no desire to establish a settlement at Shanghai or secure other exclusive privileges. He concluded by sincerely hoping that the present difficulties would soon be amicably composed and the dark clouds hanging over East Asia would be dispelled for ever.

On the proposal of M. Hymans, the dispute was referred to the General Committee.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow afternoon.—Reuter.

No Fighting Since 2 p.m. Thursday

LONDON, March 4. Shanghai.—Despite Dr. Yen's assertion at Geneva that fighting has broken out again, it is not believed here that hostilities will be resumed in the Shanghai area. Enquiries in the Japanese quarters have elicited a reply that there has been no fighting since 2 p.m. on Thursday.—Reuter.

Relief At News Of Unexpected Suspension

LONDON, March 3. Geneva.—A great majority of the delegates of nearly 50 nations felt unexpected relief at the news of the unexpected suspension of fighting in Shanghai zone when they fore-gathered for the special League Assembly to deal with the Far Eastern crisis.—Reuter.

Japanese Recede To Shanghai Woosung Line

LONDON, Mar. 3. Rugby.—Tokyo reports state that the Japanese having now effected their objective and driven back the Chinese Nineteenth Army will not attack further unless they are themselves attacked. The report adds that detachments which in the course of Japanese advances proceeded beyond the stipulated twenty kilometre are returning to that line. They will wait to confirm the fact that the Chinese are not returning and will then withdraw to Shanghai Woosung line to leave the twenty kilometre zone guarded by neutral forces. A meeting of local commands has been arranged for this afternoon to discuss the situation.—B. O. W.

Move For Powers' R. T. C.

LONDON, March 3 (9 p.m.) Washington.—After the conference between Mr. Stimson and Mr. Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador told the pressmen that he expected that truce would be definitely come into effect at Shanghai to-morrow. He added that preparation would be made for a round table conference of all interested Powers to discuss the situation in the International Settlement.—Reuter.

BOY SHOT DEAD BY DACOITS

Government Give Rs. 1,500 Grant To Mother

CALCUTTA, March 3. The Government of Bengal have sanctioned the grant of a lump sum of Rs. 1,500 as a gratuity to the mother of Shaikh Doulat Hoosain of Meajan Ostar Lane, Calcutta, a boy aged 18 years, who was shot dead, while attempting to apprehend a band of armed dacoits when they were effecting their retreat after committing a dacoity in the neighbourhood of Shamsul Huda Road on the night of October 7, 1931.—A. P.

"Pratap" Continues Publication

(From a Correspondent). CANNUPORE, March 4. Since the order, demanding security was served on Sri. Devrat who is neither printer, nor publisher nor keeper of the "Pratap" Press, the "Pratap" continues its publication.

AHMEDNAGAR'S 26th "DICTATOR" JAILED

More Picketing Convictions

(From Our Correspondent). AHMEDNAGAR, Mar. 3. The 26th "Dictator" was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing. A volunteer arrested along with him was let off at night. Another volunteer was also sentenced to six months' rigorous and fined Rs. 20 in default one month more, for picketing.

Another volunteer was sentenced to three months for distributing bulletins. A local worker who was arrested on January 6 was released with notice. Notices on three others have been extended upto July 3.

PENSION OF SUNTI CHOWDHURY'S FATHER STOPPED

"Failure To Check Daughter's Tendencies And To Help Police"

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3. It is understood that the Bengal Government have cancelled the monthly pension of Rs. 40 of Umacharan Chowdhury, a pensioned clerk of Tippera Collectorate, and father of Suniti Chowdhury, sentenced to transportation for life for the murder of Mr. Stevens, District Magistrate of Comilla.

The action has been taken on the ground that with her father's cognizance Suniti took part in the civil disobedience and other allied movements, last year, and that although he was fully aware of his daughter's tendencies Umacharan Chowdhury failed to check them and also refused to help the police after the murder.—A. P.

Sholapur Editor Released & Interned

MIDNIGHT RAID & ARRESTS

(From Our Correspondent). SHOLAPUR, Mar. 2. Mr. R. S. Rajwade, editor, "Karmayogi" Sholapur, was released on Monday afternoon from the B. J. jail. He arrived here in the evening.

It is understood that Mr. Rajwade is served with a notice and asked to report himself to the police three times a day. The notice also orders that he should not leave the city municipal area without the permission of the District Magistrate.

MIDNIGHT RAID AND ARRESTS. On Tuesday night at about 1 o'clock Police raided a local bazaar, shop situated on the main road and searched it. It is reported that nothing incriminating was found in the shop. After the search was over, the police arrested four persons and marched them to the lock-up.

King Receives Sir J. Anderson And Sir J. Sifton

LONDON, March 3. Sir James Sifton and Sir John Anderson were received by the King at Buckingham Palace, today. They kissed the hand of the King on their appointments as Governors of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal. The King invested them with the insignia of K.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E., respectively. Sir J. Anderson subsequently had luncheon with the King and Queen.—Reuter.

ONHANEBIN REBELLION CASE

Eight To Hang

11 TO BE TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

RANGOON, March 3. Of the 24 accused in Onhanabin Rebellion Case eight have been sentenced to death, eleven to transportation for life, four to five years' rigorous imprisonment each, and one to two years' rigorous imprisonment, by the Special Judge at Tharawaddy.—A. P.

IMPROVING HARD LOT OF UNEMPLOYED

Geneva Labour Office's Efforts

LONDON, March 3. Geneva.—Restriction in the discharge of salaried employees and encouragement of their re-employment are included in a resolution adopted by the unemployment Committee of the International Labour Office at which Mr. Arthur Hayday, M. P. British workers' delegate and the Somervell representative of the British Government were present. The resolution also recommends restriction of overtime except where absolutely necessary, and the extension of the system of Unemployment Insurance to salaried employees. The Committee also recommends that public administrations should not employ elderly persons already receiving pensions.—Reuter.

"Comic Beyond Belief"

LONDON, March 4. Jerusalem.—"Comic Beyond Belief" is ex-King Alfonso's description of the reports of his alleged monarchical manifesto. He denies all knowledge of document.—Reuter.

REBEL FORCES MELTING AWAY

Lapua Govt.'s Statement

LONDON, March 3. Helsinki.—The backbone of Lapua rebellion has practically been broken. Government states that since last night rebel forces at Maentasa have been melting away while moderate Lapuans condemn the rising as offering opportunities for realising criminal aspirations of more irresponsible elements of the party.—Reuters Special.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Calcutta.—The Governor and Lady Jackson attended on Thursday afternoon a party given by the Calcutta Historical Society at the Indian Museum and a Cinema performance at New Empire Theatre in aid of the funds of the District Charitable Society.—A. P.

Mr. G. A. Karnik died at Freelands (Dohad) on 2nd inst.

He was the founder and President of Maharashtra Mandal, Freelands.

The "Shastiparty" function of Dr. Jammil Venkataramanah, was celebrated on 29th ultimo at his residence in Mylapore when an elaborate programme of sacrificial ritual was gone through.

The general meeting of the Rural Reconstruction League of India will be held at the League's Office in L. Gopi Nath's Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi, on Saturday (19th inst.) at 4 p.m.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN ASSAM

Retrenchment In Salaries Urged In Council

SHILLONG, March 3. The Assam Council commenced to-day, general discussion of the budget. Several members dwell on the economic distress of the people and advocated further retrenchment in salaries, abolition of certain high-salaried posts, including ministers and amalgamation of certain departments of the Secretariat. One member urged separation of Sylhet from Assam.—A. P.

EMPIRE HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Gains Beats McCorkindale

LONDON, March 4. At Albert Hall, Boxer Gains (Canada) won the Empire Heavyweight Champion beating on points McCorkindale (South Africa) in a 15 round contest.

SECOND DIES AT RINGSIDE

Jack Goodwin the famous trainer, who was acting as Gains' second, died at the ringside.—Reuter.

Lord Reading Leaves Port Said For England

LONDON, March 3. Port Said.—Marquess and Marchioness of Reading sailed for England to-day on board Lord Incheape's yacht "Rover".—Reuter.

DARTMOOR PRISON MUTINY ECHO

Two Convicts Charged

LONDON, March 3. Courts were packed and hundreds of people waited outside in rain when two convicts arrived at Tavistock Guildhall from the Dartmoor Prison, and were charged in connection with the mutiny incident. They were escorted by a large body of police and warders. They were Thomas Davies and David Brown. Both entered the court in civil clothes and without handcuffs between two warders. The first-named was charged with attempted murder and the second was charged with the attempt to maliciously wound. Charges were read out and both the prisoners left the dock.—Reuter.

WHAT HAPPENED AT OPIUM DEN

Evidence in Loveday's Shooting Case

RANGOON, March 3. In the Loveday's shooting case, Doctor Crean, Assistant Surgeon of the Hospital, gave evidence that Chinaman Swe King had a penetrating wound on the internal aspect of the right arm above the elbow, another punctured wound on the external aspect of the same arm, wounds communicating caused by a blunt object probably a bullet which was fired, in his opinion, from a range of over three feet. Accused Loveday had a contusion on the back of the head and laceration on the left ear. The latter injury was slight. When he admitted the accused he came smelling of alcohol and under its influence but conscious. His injuries might have been caused by a fall.

SCOTCHMAN'S EVIDENCE. T. S. Shanks, Scotchman, tailor by occupation, who accompanied Loveday giving evidence said that with Loveday and Fleming he entered an opium den together and met two or three Chinamen. He was seated as he was more inclined to be asleep and could not say how the altercation arose, but there seemed gross misunderstanding between both the parties. He did not know how accused fell but heard a revolver shot after Loveday fell. Altercation was by force but he saw no blows. He was not exactly sober but he was not drunk. Accused's condition was similar to his. When police came, Fleming was not on the scene. Witness admitted he had been to an opium den before.

Cross-examined Shanks said that on the night in question accused suggested visiting an opium den. Just before accused was knocked down, there were not fewer than a dozen Chinese in threatening attitude inside the den. Loveday showed by gestulation that he wanted to have a D.P. Witness did not see accused knocked down because there were people in the intervening space.

The case was adjourned.—A. P.

Saving Of £78,000,000 In British Budget

RESULT OF ECONOMY PROGRAMME INITIATED BY SNOWDEN

But No Substantial Relief In Taxation?

LONDON, March 3. The achievement of economy totalling £78,000,000 by Government is revealed by the fact that the main estimates of all spending departments, now presented to Parliament, provide a total expenditure of £506,000,000, compared with the prospective total of £584,000,000 which Lord Snowden when he was Chancellor of Exche-

quer, attacked by a programme of economy designed to save £70,000,000. It is anticipated that the forthcoming budget will show a gross total expenditure of £793,000,000 compared with £803,000,000 last April, but it is not regarded as likely that there will be any considerable margin for relief in taxation.—Reuter.

BANKS' 100,000,000 DOLLARS CREDIT TO GERMANY

Renewed For Three Months At 3 Per Cent.

LONDON, March 3. Paris.—The credit of 100,000,000 dollars, granted to Germany by the Bank of International Settlements, the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, the Bank of France and the Bank of England, has been renewed for three months at three per cent, subject to immediate redemption of 10,000,000 dollars.—Reuters Special.

NAGPUR & AKOLA "DICTATORS" JAILED

Satyagrahi Ladies Acquitted

(From Our Correspondent). NAGPUR, March 3. The 18th Congress "Dictator" who entered the Central Provinces' Council on Monday has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Swadeshi Propaganda League has been formed here under the presidency of Barrister Govindrao Deshmukh.

THREE SATYAGRAHIS LADIES LET OFF

(From Our Correspondent). NAGPUR, March 3. Mr. Vignhe, the District Sessions Judge, Nagpur, has acquitted three ladies of Nagpur, who were convicted in connection with the Satyagraha Movement on the ground that the provisions of Sections 164 and 364 were not followed by the trying Magistrate at the time of trial.

ALLEGED PERSONATION AND CHEATING.

JAIL BIRD ON TRIAL AGAIN.

(From Our Correspondent). NAGPUR, Mar. 3. Manochar H. Vakil alias Major Hinzami described as international cheat is being prosecuted in Wardha court for personating a railway official and cheating the railway by using officer's pass. It is stated, accused who knows more than a dozen languages posed as a Major in the Afghan army and a captain in the Californian Air Force.

Accused has three previous convictions to his credit. He was convicted in Bombay for personating British naval officer in Wardha and at Nagpur for posing as a manganes merchant and negotiating business in Kamptee.

TWO "DICTATORS" JAILED

Akola Convictions

(From A Correspondent). AKOLA, Mar. 2. A heavy sentence of 14 years R.I. was passed on the 4th "Dictator" of Akola. The 5th "Dictator" (a lady) was sentenced to 3 months' R.I. under 17(1) and 6 months' R.I. and Rs. 200 fine in default 2 months' R.I. under 17(2) sentences to run concurrently. A national school student was sentenced to 6 months' R.I. under 17(1).

JAILS OVERCROWDED. Amraoti Jail is reported to have been filled with Civil Disobedience prisoners and the Akola jail

is now being overcrowded with them. Four Congress workers from Aligaoon and Dhadam in the Balapur Taluq were arrested in Malsur Fair for picketing foreign cloth and liquor under Picketing Ordinance.

Lucknow Picture House Damaged By Fire

LUCKNOW, Mar. 3. The Regimental Cinema Hall and Library have been considerably damaged by fire which broke out in East Yorks Barracks at 5-30 this morning. The loss is estimated at Rs. 18,000. The fire brigade which arrived at 6 had to fight for two hours before the flames could be extinguished. They were assisted by the men belonging to the regiment. The origin of the fire is not known.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST YESHPAL ADJOURNED.

ALLAHABAD, March 3. Yeshpal, a revolutionary student who was arrested with a European woman after an exchange of volver shots was produced in Naini Central Prison to-day before Mr. Tej Narayan Mulla, Sessions Judge, to take trial on charge of attempting to murder Pilditch by firing three shots at a revolver with intent to kill or knowing that he was likely to be killed.

After examination of two witnesses, including Mr. Pilditch, the prosecution evidence was closed and the hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

CONGRESS FLAG HOISTED ON ALLAHABAD CLOCK TOWER

ALLAHABAD, March 3. It is reported that some Congress broke open the door of the Allahabad Clock Tower, and put up the Congress Flag there to-day. It will be recalled that the Congress Flag was removed from the tower lately by the Municipal authorities under the Distt. Magistrate's order.

Three arrests have been made on a charge of trespass into the tower and assisting the operations of an unlawful association.—A. P.

Mr. Bashyam, advocate and others who were arrested on February 27 in connection with the black flag procession have been awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment each. Mr. Bashyam also ordered to pay a fine of 250 and others Rs. 100 each, default six weeks more.